The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1903. NO. 7

LOCAL NOTES.

—For rugs and mattings go to Logan Bros.

—Bargains in screen doors and windows at O'Connors.

—Choice lemons 3 for 5c or 18c per doz. at B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Go to Logan Bros., 414 Penn St., Huntingdon, for furniture.

—Miss Julia Chilcott, of Colfax, visited friends in Shirleysburg last week.

—The new classification yard east of Altoona will be put into service this week.

—Mrs. B. F. Godard, of Huntingdon, was calling on some of her friends in town yesterday.

—Mrs. Minnie Palmer and daughter, of Mount Union, spent Monday with Mapleton friends.

—Miss Margaret Gearhart, of Aitch, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. John McConahy.

—George F. Godard, of Huntingdon, was circulating among friends in Mapleton Monday evening.

—Harry Carothers, of Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, spent Sunday with D. B. Miller and wife.

—George W. Yocum and wife and Miss Bertha Hooper, of Huntingdon, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—Wanted—tie makers and choppers at Mapleton. Apply to Harbison-Walker Company, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—The best place to get window shades, oil cloths, linoleums, etc., is at Logan Bros., 414 Penn St., Huntingdon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Stinson and little son, of Jeannette, were recent guests at the home of W. G. McConahy's family.

—Just received ladies' wrappers, men's, boys' women's and children's shoes, at lowest prices. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—A convention of the Epworth League chapters of the Cassville charge will be held in the Newberg M. E. church Saturday, May 16th.

—Albert Buchanan and family, of Mattawana, Mifflin county, have been spending the past few days with his brothers in Mapleton.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the M. E. church next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

—When you want a pleasant physic try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Mrs. George Wharton on Saturday attended the funeral of her grandchild, Donald Killinger, of Altoona, who died Friday morning from eating poison.

—Mrs. Frank O'Connor will sell Westbrook's ice cream at her residence on Main street next Saturday evening. Proceeds for benefit new M. E. church.

—Mrs. Palmer, of Saltillo, spent a part of the past week with her husband who for the past three weeks has been engaged in painting houses, signs, etc., in this place.

—We are sorry to note the illness at Rockhill of Miss Bessie Neice who is attending school at that place. She will be visited by her father and sister Meda during the present.

—Mrs. John D. Boring, who is making her home with her daughter in Trough Creek valley, spent Sunday with her son and other friends in Mapleton. She is always welcome.

—A forest fire was started in Jack's narrows by a spark from the local shifter. Before the flames were extinguished considerable damage was done to young timber on the mountain.

—Carpenters are at work on Alfred Brumbaugh's new house on Railroad street and the work is progressing rapidly. Mr. Brumbaugh expects to occupy his new dwelling by early fall.

—Clyde E. Hooper and wife, of Huntingdon, spent a few hours in Mapleton Saturday evening. Mr. Hooper's boyhood days were mostly spent in Mapleton and he has many friends here.

—M. L. Rex, who for some time past has been superintending a sand plant at Dunbar, Pennsylvania, resigned his position and returned to Mapleton last Friday. He has not yet decided what he will do.

—The big frame hotel at Wopsononock and the barn and frame house at the same place were destroyed by the forest fires Thursday. The insurance was very small. At the mountain town of Loretto some buildings were burned and Michael Pfoff, a teamster, lost his life while trying to remove furniture from a burning house.

—Lot cut nails 2½c per lb. in 10-lb. lots at O'Connors.

—A. W. Taggart and wife will visit their former home in Pittsburg the coming week. These people have already made many warm friends here who will be glad to welcome them again to their village home.

—In the gizzard of an 18-months-old rooster which was killed and dressed for dinner Mrs. Rebecca Spangler, of Carlisle, found three pennies, a silver dime, a nickel, an old fashion Spanish silver coin and several buttons.

—A number of friends and relatives from Mapleton attended the funeral of Oliver T. Swope at the old Baptist church in Trough Creek valley last Thursday. The members of Hawn's Grange, of which he was a charter member, conducted a service at the grave.

—Edward Wagner and wife of Tarentum, who had been spending the past three weeks with friends here, returned home last Wednesday. They were accompanied on their return by Mrs. Della Himes and children who will visit friends in Braddock, Pittsburg and other points west of the mountain.

—Samuel R. Shumaker, who has served in the capacity of cashier of the First National Bank of Huntingdon for the past twenty years, will reliquish that position in June to accept the vice presidency of the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburg. Oscar H. Irvin, at present assistant cashier, will succeed Mr. Shumaker as cashier.

—Mrs. Fannie Rouse, wife of D. J. Rouse, died at her home in New Castle, Pa., Monday, April 27, 1903. Deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Hancock, of Mount Union, and a sister of Mrs. John Stubbs, formerly of Mapleton. The remains were taken to Mount Union last Wednesday and the funeral took place from the home of her parents on Thursday.

—Steel & Swivel's bakery, located on Washington street, Huntingdon, was damaged by fire early last Thursday morning. The fire was caused by sparks from the oven and owing to the prevalence of high wind the flames spread rapidly. The prompt action of the firemen, however, confined the flames exclusively to the bakery. The building is owned by Thos. Grimison and his loss will be about $400. The loss to Steel & Swivel, bakers, will amount to about $75.

—The interstate commerce commission bulletin on railroad accidents for the three months ended December 31, 1902, shows that in train accidents 266 persons were killed and 2,788 injured. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employes while at work, and by passengers in getting on and off cars, etc., bring the total number of casualties up to 938 killed and 11,873 injured. The damage to cars and engines and roadbed by these accidents amounted to $2,462,056.

—The contract for the erection of the Union National Bank building to be located at the corner of Fifth and Penn Streets, Huntingdon, was let last Wednesday. Immediately adjoining it on Fifth street will be the new postoffice building, the contract for which was let a few days ago. The Pennsylvania Railroad company has broken ground for its new freight station in the central portion of the town on Seventh street, and many other buildings are now in course of construction.

—Mr. Joseph Pominville, of Stillwater, Minn., after having spent over $2,000 with the best doctors for stomach trouble, without relief, was advised by his druggist, Mr. Alex. Richard, to try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He did so and is a well man to-day. If troubled with indigestion, bad taste in the mouth, lack of appetite or constipation, give these Tablets a trial, and you are certain to be more than pleased with the result. For sale at 25 cents per box by J. G. Gillam.

—Governor Pennypacker signed a bill to provide for the commitment of persons habitually addicted to the use of alcoholic drink or intoxicating drugs to a hospital or asylum on petition to the court of two relatives or friends of the alleged drunkard. Before such person is admitted into the institution payment must have been made or security given to the authorities for his board, care and treatment and to indemnify them from all cost and expense. No person shall be kept in restraint for more than one year and all commitments under the act are reviewable by habeas corpus proceedings at any time.

—Invitation will be sent out this week for the sock social to be held in the M. E. church on the 16th inst. Free entertainment and free lunch will be given.

—Edward Swope died at his home in Hill valley last wednesday evening about 5 o'clock. He was a plasterer by trade and while engaged in plastering a house in Orbisonia he stepped on a nail which penetrated his foot. Blood poison developed and later lock jaw, which caused his death. He is survived by his wife, four children, his parents, one brother and one sister. Deceased was a member of the U. B. church and was aged 38 years. The remains were interred at Three Springs on Friday.

—Alexander, the little six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Gardner, of Tyrone, was burned to death Tuesday morning of last week in a small pen adjoining a stable in the rear of his home. The pen was filled with straw, the only opening being through an open board in the roof through which the child crawled while another lad was on top of the roof. The latter had a small cup from a railroad lamp filled with oil which, he says, he lighted with a match and in a second the straw in the pen was ablaze. Before help could reach him the little Gardner boy was burned almost to a crisp.

—At 9 o'clock Thursday night Herbert E. Stinson, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, employed on the night shifter at Huntingdon, was jolted from a draft of cars and had his right leg and arm severed from his body. Mr. Stinson was making a double cut and in the darkness two cars came together with such force that he was knocked off, falling so that the cars passed over his body with the result as above stated. He was removed to the hospital room near the depot where medical aid was summoned, but the physicians saw their skill if attempted would be all in vain. He lived two hours after the accident and talked for a short time with his wife, parents, brothers and sisters who had been summoned to his side. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon from his father's residence in Smithfield and was largely attended.

GREATLY ALARMED

By a Persistent Cough, but Permanently Cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Mr. H. P. Burbage, a student at law, in Greenville, S. C., had been troubled for four or five years with a continuous cough which he says, "greatly alarmed me, causing me to fear that I was in the first stage of consumption." Mr. Burbage, having seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised, concluded to try it. Now read what he says of it: "I soon felt a remarkable change and after using two bottles of the twenty-five cent size, was permanently cured." Sold by J. G. Gillam.

A Farmer Straightened Out.

"A man living on a farm near here came in a short time ago completely doubled up with rheumatism. I handed him a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and told him to use it freely and if not satisfied after using it he need not pay a cent for it," says C. P. Rayder, of Pattens Mills, N. Y. "A few days later he walked into the store as straight as a string and handed me a dollar saying, 'give me another bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I want it in the house all the time for it cured me.'" For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Huntingdon.

To My Friends.

My Dear Sirs:—Having announced myself a candidate for Sheriff, I take this method of informing you that I cannot make a personal canvass, but trust you will give me your vote and influence at the primaries on Saturday, May 23, 1903, for my nomination for which I will be ever grateful.

Thanking you in advance for the favor, I am

Yours truly,
B. S. RUMBERGER.

Prizetaker Baking Powder

The purest and best baking powder on the market, makes home baking a pleasure; never fails to give best satisfaction. A trial will convince you of its merits. Once used always used. For sale by C. H. Clark.

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again," writes D. H. Turner, of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

Marriage.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Brown, at 617 North 34th street, Philadelphia, was the scene of a very pretty wedding Wednesday evening, April 29th, when their daughter, Miss Bertha Taylor, was married to Horace Lyman Henderson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. W. Gehrett, D. D., pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church. The bride was handsomely attired in a gown of point de esprit over white satin, embroidered with narrow ribbon trimmed with chiffon ornaments. The gown was further beautified with several diamond brooches. The bride carried a very handsome shower bouquet of white roses.

The wedding ceremony was attended only by the immediate families. The house was tastefully decorated with flowers and potted plants. An orchestra discoursed popular heirs throughout the evening. After a reception and an elaborate collation which was enjoyed by the many friends and acquaintances, the bride and groom left for an extended tour.

The following persons, former residents of Huntingdon county, were among the guests: Mrs. Mary E. Henderson, Miss Lulu Henderson, Miss Mame E. Henderson, Mr. George Henderson, Mr. Charles Henderson, Miss Orlena Henderson, Rev. S. W. Gehrett, D. D., Miss E. Mary Cresswell, Miss Belle Beers, Miss Lou Beers, Mr. Jesse W. Crouse, Miss Nettie McCarthy, Miss Mabel McCarthy, Miss Lillian McCarthy, Mrs. Mary E. Greene, Mrs. Calvin Greene, Miss Ida Greene, Mr. E. McV. Greene, Mrs. J. H. Rindlaub, Miss Anna M. Rindlaub, Mr. John Rindlaub, Mrs. Henry Reeves, Miss Mame Tyhurst, Mrs. William S. Anderson. ***

Too Great a Risk.

In almost every neighborhood someone has died from an attact of colic or cholera morbus, often before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. A reliable remedy for these diseases should be kept at hand. The risk is too great for anyone to take. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has undoubtedly saved the lives of more people and relieved more pain and suffering than any other medicine in use. It can always be depended upon. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Prices Reduced This Week.

3 lbs. Cal. evaporated peaches,	25c.
2 lbs. best Cal. evaporated pears,	25c.
Large can Cal. apricots,	15c.
Lima beans,	6c per pound.
8 lbs. hominy for	25c

Just received large line dry goods, lace, ribbons, ladies' underwear, men's and boys' dress and work shirts. Best assortment in town, and lowest prices.

Largest stock mattings and oil cloths in town. B. O'Connor & Sons.

REDUCED RATES TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Meeting Master Plumbers' Association.

On account of the meeting of the Master Plumbers' Association, at San Francisco, Cal., May 19 to 22, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to San Francisco or Los Angeles, May 11 to 17, inclusive, good to return until July 15, from all stations on its lines, at reduced rates. These tickets must be validated for return passage, for which the usual fee of fifty cents will be charged. For further particulars concerning rates, routes, and conditions of tickets, consult ticket agents. 4-6-1t

New Furniture Store.

We have opened our new store, No. 414 Penn St., with a full line of new and up-to-date goods. Our stock consists of everything that goes to make up a first-class store. We invite you to call and examine our goods before buying. We buy our goods for cash and can give you the advantage of the lowest prices.

LOGAN BROS.
Telephone con. 414 Penn St.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

A Sure Thing.

It is said that nothing is sure except death and taxes, but that is not altogether true. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is a sure cure for all lung and throat troubles. Thousands can testify to that. Mrs. C. B. Van Metre, of Shepherdtown, W. Va., says, "I had a severe case of Bronchitis and for a year tried everything I heard of, but got no relief. One bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery then cured me absolutely." It's infallible for Croup, Whooping Cough, Grip, Pneumonia and Consumption. Try it. It's guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons. Trial bottles free. Regular sizes 50c, $1.00.

Ate Neuralgia Pills, Mistaking Them for Candy.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. William Killinger, 2006 Sixth avenue, is wrapped in gloom and sadness by reason of the death of their infant son, Donald. The little fellow while at play in the house got hold of a box containing neuralgia pills, ate twenty-six of them and as a result died at 11.25 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Killinger family spent Thursday at the home of Mr. Killinger's brother, John E. Killinger, at 1708 Seventh avenue, returning home about 10 o'clock that night. Mrs. Killinger was not feeling well and took a couple of neuralgia pill for relief. Her husband thinking that she might want to take another during the night, placed the box on a chair beside the bed. Mr. Killinger got up in the morning and went to his work in the shops. A short time later Mrs. Killinger and her son, Kenneth, arose and went down stairs, leaving the infant child, Donald in bed. The baby was dressed about 9 o'clock, taken down stairs and allowed to play in the yard with his brother, Kenneth.

About 10 o'clock he was taken suddenly ill and Drs. Bloomhardt and Nowell were summoned, as was also the father from his work in the wheel shop. The physicians were positive that the child had eaten something and asked the parents if they knew what it was, but they could not answer.

Mr. Killinger about this time went up stairs and discovered the empty pill box and then it became known that the little fellow had eaten them, about twenty-six in number, believing them to be candy. The pills contained a certain amount of strychnia and the number the child ate was sufficient to cause death. Every effort was made to save the life of the little fellow but it was of no avail and he died at 11.25 o'clock. Coroner McCartney was notified and will likely deem an inquest unnecessary.

Donald was a son of William and Margaret Killinger and was aged 1 year, 4 months and 16 days. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon. Interment in Greenwood cemetery.—*Altoona Tribune, May 2.*

Mrs. Killinger was formerly Miss Maggie Hardy, a daughter of Mrs. George Wharton, of Mapleton.

Interchangeable 1000-Mile Refund Tickets.

Commencing June 1, 1903, interchangeable 1000-Mile Refund Tickets will be placed on sale, limited to one year from date of issue, good only for transportation of the owner, with usual free allowance of 150 pounds baggage, over any of the following lines:

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. (Between all points east of the Ohio River and between Pittsburg and Kane. Also to and from points on Philadelphia and Reading Railway and Central Railroad of New Jersey between Philadelphia and New York.)

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY. (East of and including Huntingdon.)

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

ERIE RAILROAD. (East of and including Jamestown and Suspension Bridge.)

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

These tickets will be sold at rate of $30.00 each, subject to refund of $10.00 on surrender of cover to Trunk Lines Mileage Ticket Bureau, No. 143 Liberty Street, New York, at any time within eighteen months from date of purchase.

This form of ticket will be issued in deference to requests of numerous patrons of the lines in interest desiring one ticket good over several lines instead of having to provide themselves as at present with a separate ticket for each line they desire to use.

Agents at principal stations of the railroads named above will have these tickets on sale and give all further information regarding them that may be required. 5-6-1t

A Startling Test.

To save a life, Dr. T. G. Merritt, of No. Mehoopany, Pa., made a startling test resulting in a wonderful cure. He writes, "a patient was attacked with violent hemorrhages, caused by ulceration of the stomach. I had often found Electric Bitters excellent for acute stomach and liver troubles so I prescribed them. The patient gained from the first, and has not had an attack in 14 months." Electric Bitters are positively guaranteed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation and Kidney troubles. Try them. Only 50c at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Tired Out

"I was very poorly and could hardly get about the house. I was tired out all the time. Then I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it only took two bottles to make me feel perfectly well."—Mrs. N. S. Swinney, Princeton, Mo.

Tired when you go to bed, tired when you get up, tired all the time. Why? Your blood is impure, that's the reason. You are living on the border line of nerve exhaustion. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and be quickly cured. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Canals of France.

Few who have not traveled in Southern and Central France know of her vast systems of canals and canalized rivers. Many persons spend months or years in Paris and know nothing of the great basins in that city from which canals radiate, binding all parts of France to the great heart of the capital. These canals run into rivers connecting those of the watersheds north, south and west. Through many of these small streams—we at home would call them creeks—you will see little towboats puffing, grunting and lifting up a heavy chain from the canalized river-bed, winding it around a drum and thus towing long lines of barges with a most economic expenditure of power.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Keen Observer.

Prince Edward of Wales appears to be a keen observer for one of such tender years. A story is being told which illustrates this. It happened during some of his early theological studies when a kind teacher was endeavoring to convey to him some idea of the future abode of bliss. She told him that there all men and women would be completely equal in happiness. He meditated over this thoughtfully and then inquired: "Shall we all, everybody, be really equal?" "Yes, my dear." "All of us, really?" "Yes, darling." "Great-grandma," referring to Queen Victoria, "and all?" "Yes, darling, even great-grandma." "I am quite sure," said the young prince decidedly, "that great-grandma won't like that at all. Quite sure."—London Tatler.

The Good Husband.

It takes a vast amount of self-complacency to be what is called a good husband.—New York Press.

Recent British experience is claimed to show that propeller blades of circular shape have a much more powerful grip of the water than those of oval form.

The classified civil service now embraces 134,017 positions. N. Y.—19

An Ideal Woman's Medicine.

So says Mrs. Josie Irwin, of 325 So. College St., Nashville, Tenn., of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and never during the lifetime of this wonderful medicine has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and throughout the length and breadth of this great continent come the glad tidings of woman's sufferings relieved by it, and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women saying that it will and positively does cure the worst forms of female complaints.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Such correspondence is seen by women only, and no charge is made.

MOUNTAIN IS BLOWN APART

Disaster Visits a Mining Town in a Canadian Province.

SCORES OF PERSONS KILLED

Various Theories on the Cause of the Explosion—Whole Top of the Mountain Slides Into Valley—Victims Crushed to Death in Their Beds While Asleep—Threatened by Flood.

Vancouver, B. C.—Probably ninety-five persons are dead as a result of a mysterious explosion which tore off the top of Turtle Mountain, overlooking the little town of Frank, in the Province of Alberta. Great masses of rock were hurled down into the valley of the Old Man's Creek, sweeping away the works at the coal mines on the side of the mountain and demolishing houses in the town below. Many of the inhabitants were killed in their beds, the men at the mine works were all killed, and fifteen of the seventeen men in the mine escaped only by cutting their way out through debris which choked an opening leading from the main shaft.

There was danger that flood would add to the disaster. The rock formed a great dam, behind which the waters of the creek piled up, and if they should be let loose it was not doubted that the entire town would be swept away.

Frank is a town of about 1000 inhabitants on the line of the branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway over Crow's Nest Pass. It lies at the entrance to the canyon, and the French Canadian Coal Company has been operating the coal deposits in Turtle Mountain for about eighteen months.

A dispatch received from Frank stated that at 4.10 o'clock a. m. the town was shaken with terrific force and was shocked by loud reports and detonations. Houses threatened to topple over in the rocking motion. Instantly the whole town was afoot, and soon the shouting of men, who were running to and fro, mingled with wails of injured and dying, showed that a catastrophe of magnitude had taken place.

For a time nothing was seen but dense clouds of black smoke, with balls of fire darting here and there across the disturbed section. As soon as the first smoke cleared away it was seen that the whole side and top of the mountain immediately at the back of the town had been blown off.

An immense upheaval of about one mile by two miles long had taken place, and what before was a long swamp was suddenly transformed into a huge mountain of rock. The direction of the eruption from the mountain was north and northeasterly and in limestone altogether, as this section of the country is all limestone. The side of the mountain on which the mine was working is now nothing but loose falling rock.

As to the cause or nature of the explosion many theories are advanced, some asserting it was due to gas, others that it was slaking of limestone, and still others declaring it was a regular volcanic eruption. The immense stretch of country torn up by the upheaval would seem to lend color to the idea that there was an upheaval for a mile or so, but no explosion till the top of the mountain was blown up.

The company's mines and plant are totally destroyed, and the new electric light plant being installed is also gone. A mile or so of the Canadian Pacific tracks is also torn up, and the rails are twisted and bent in all sorts of fantastic shapes. The road could never be built up from there again.

Nearly every cottage in the district is now vacant, the occupants going to Blairmore, a small town seven miles distant. Rescue parties have been organized, and a systematic method of search and rescue is being vigorously carried on, but very little hope is held out for any of the missing.

Official Report of Disaster.

Ottawa, Ont.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier received the following telegram from S. W. Chambers, President of the Board of Trade of Frank, Northwest Territory:

"Terrible disaster here. The eruption of Turtle Mountain devastated miles of territory. One hundred killed. Must have Government aid at once to clear passage of river, which is dammed 100 feet high, and danger to life and property from the flood most imminent. Not one day distant."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied as follows: "Very sorry to hear the sad news. I have given instructions to the mounted police at MacLeod to give all the relief possible. Please send further details."

Irving M. Scott Dead.

Irving M. Scott, head of the Union Iron Works and builder of the famous battleship Oregon, died of paralysis at his home in San Francisco, Cal. He was a millionaire. Mr. Scott was a native of Baltimore County, Maryland, and was sixty-six years old. He never held public office.

Foreigners in Venezuela.

President Castro has issued a decree defining the status of foreigners in Venezuela. Its provisions are drastic and foreigners in that country are much exasperated. Immigration and the introduction of foreign money there are expected to cease.

Three Suicides in Washington.

Three persons committed suicide in Washington, D. C., in one day with carbolic acid. They were Leonard H. Mangum, Guy E. Padgett and Mrs. Sadie Plummer.

A BALANCE OF $72,000,000

Treasury Surplus Leaves No Anxiety For Canal Payments.

If the $40,000,000 Were Due Now, Government Could Meet the Obligation by Using Only Excess Funds.

Washington, D. C.—The condition of the Treasury surplus has improved so much during the last month that if the $40,000,000 payable on account of the purchase of the Panama rights and property were due to-morrow the Government would be able to meet all but about $5,000,000 of it without using any moneys except the excess funds that accumulated during the last ten months.

The prediction that a Treasury deficit would exist before June, 1903, was based largely on the fact that the remaining war taxes had been repealed, reducing the probable income from internal revenue by about $75,000,000 a year.

The prosperity of the country has been such, however, that for the first ten months of the fiscal period the internal revenue receipts were only about $35,000,000 less than during the same period of last year.

Some weeks ago Secretary Shaw was considering with some anxiety the prospect of large payments on account of the Panama Canal, but the treaty has not yet been ratified by the Colombian Congress, and the payments, therefore, are not yet due.

Meanwhile the condition of the available funds in the Treasury is steadily improving, and it is possible that by the time payments are due it will not be found necessary to withdraw any of the Federal deposits now lying in National banks.

The canal payments will be made from the available cash balance, and this balance, exclusive of bank deposits, is now about $72,000,000. At the close of business for April the surplus for the fiscal year had reached $35,393,324.

The customs receipts for April were larger than in the same month of 1902, and the internal revenue receipts, despite the repeal of war taxes, were only about $3,250,000 less. The April receipts from all sources were:

Customs, $22,488,230, as against $20,847,678 last year; internal revenue, $18,064,556, as against $21,256,240 last year.

The total receipts from all sources during the last month were $43,326,100, as against $45,215,390 in the same month of last year. The expenditures of the Government in April amounted to $41,762,000, leaving a surplus for the month of $1,564,100. The largest expenditures were: For civil and miscellaneous purposes, $11,429,000; for the military establishment, $9,653,000, and for pensions, $10,337,000.

HE DISCOVERED THE GORILLA.

Paul Du Chaillu, Explorer and Naturalist, Dies in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Paul Du Chaillu, the American author and explorer, who was stricken with partial paralysis, is dead.

Paul Du Chaillu was the man who discovered the gorilla in Central Africa nearly half a century ago. When he returned to Europe with the story of his discoveries he was laughed at and even denounced as a man who sought fame at the expense of truth. Years afterward he found a race of pigmies in Ashango Land, but his reports of these little people were received in the same spirit as were those of the gorilla. It took time for Du Chaillu to prove that his statements were true, but he did it. He also discovered many new kinds of birds and mammals in Scandinavia and Russia, and traveled largely in the United States. He held the degree of LL.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania.

HOWARD FOUND GUILTY.

He Gets a Life Sentence For Murdering Governor Goebel.

Frankfort, Ky.—In the third trial of James Howard on the charge of killing Governor William Goebel, more than three years ago, the prisoner was found guilty. The jury first reported that it could not agree. Judge Cantrell sent it back, with instructions to remain out until an agreement was reached. A half-hour later the jury reported with a verdict of guilty, and fixing the punishment at life imprisonment.

The jurors all voted for a verdict of guilty, the disagreement being as to the extent of punishment. Death was favored by all except one, who announced that he would under no circumstances vote for the death penalty, and a verdict for life sentence was agreed on.

1000 Filipino Houses Burned.

The town of Mariquina, Province of Manila, has been destroyed by fire. A thousand houses were burned and the inhabitants are in much distress. The people of Manila are relieving the sufferers. Members of insurgent bands are suspected of setting fire to the place.

Woman Dies at the Age of 116.

Mrs. Marsylla Keith, the oldest person in Alabama, died at Montgomery. She celebrated her 116th birthday on March 7. She retained her intellectual faculties till death. She had eighteen children, forty-four living grandchildren, twenty great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

Five Skeletons Found in Desert.

Five more human skeletons have been found on the east side of Salmon River, in California, making eight found in the irrigated desert to date.

TRAIN KILLS EXCURSIONISTS

Men, Women and Children Mown Down by a Flyer.

THE VICTIMS ARE TOLEDO POLES

A Large Party Waiting For a Train at Detroit Struck by a Grand Trunk Express—Bodies Strewn Along the Tracks For Two Blocks—Warnings Not Heard—Scores Killed and Injured.

Detroit, Mich.—Late, and thundering in from the West at high speed, the famous Grand Trunk Pan-American flyer plowed through a crowd of a thousand excursionists at the crossing of Dequinder and Canfield streets. From seven to ten persons were killed outright and forty more injured, some of whom will die.

The accident was terrible, its results horrifying. The swift train tore through the crowd like a flash, and without warning, crushing persons in mere masses, or hurling men, women and children to one side or the other, as a snow plow would cut its way through a drift. Some of the victims were thrown thirty feet by the impact, and scores not on the track were knocked down by the flying bodies.

In an instant the merry party of excursionists were transformed from a laughing, chatting group into a riven, horror-stricken, hurtling, shrieking mass, while the crossing ran with blood from the many victims.

The excursion was given by the Polish Lancers, a society connected with a Toledo Catholic Church. There were fifteen cars filled with men, women and children. Their train, which was on the Lake Shore Road, was scheduled to leave the Canfield avenue station at 7.30 o'clock, but was late. Finally it hove in sight and the tired people, anxious to get seats, rushed down the tracks to intercept it.

A freight train was on the west track, while their train was on the east track. The gateman, who had been warned by the electric bell of the approaching train, says that he yelled at the crowd to get out of the way, but they paid no attention to him.

It is alleged, however, that the farewells between the Detroiters and their guests were so noisy that the voice of the old man at the gate was drowned.

So in the shadow of the approaching excursion, which was slowly coming up and the freight train on the opposite side, the crowd stood on the middle track.

Then the Grand Trunk passenger train, due at the station within a few minutes after it left Canfield avenue, came along.

Witnesses insist they did not hear any bell on the Grand Trunk engine or any whistle. All they know is that the train bore down into the crowd and the slaughter followed.

Patrolman Shultz sent in a general call for doctors and ambulances. Along the tracks for two blocks the mangled bodies of the dead were found. The victims all came from Toledo.

John Synda, a wealthy Polish brewer of this city, who was present, insists that the crowd was not warned in the least of the approach of the Grand Trunk train.

"It was simply dreadful," said he. "There never was a happier crowd of people. All of a sudden that train rushed down almost in the centre of the crowd. The crying could be heard for blocks."

The railroad officials and crews say that the gates were down and the police verify this statement.

KAISER AT THE VATICAN.

Pope Grants the Emperor a Private Interview Lasting Forty Minutes.

Rome, Italy.—Kaiser Wilhelm was entertained at a state luncheon at the German Embassy. After the luncheon the Kaiser was driven to the Vatican in a magnificent four-horse landau, escorted by a detachment of carbineers.

Surrounded by his entire court the Pope received the Kaiser in the throne room, and then granted him a private interview which lasted forty minutes.

This interview over, the Kaiser presented his sons, Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince Eitel, who have just returned from a tour of Egypt and Palestine, where both were ill with measles. The Pope expressed great pleasure at meeting the young princes, and when the audience was terminated he presented to the Kaiser and his sons three very costly mosaics made in the Vatican factory.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

Hanged to a Railroad Bridge For the Murder of a Merchant.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Ben Bryant, aged twenty-one, and William Morris, aged thirty, two negroes who murdered William H. Legg, a merchant and planter, at his store at Adams Landing, sixteen miles north of here, were arrested and confessed the murder. They were taken from three deputy sheriffs and hanged to the iron bridge near the scene of the murder, just twenty-four hours after the assassination.

Russia Assures Great Britain.

Announcements were made in Parliament that the British Government has received authoritative information that Russia had no new designs in Manchuria.

Postal Robbers Get $10,000.

Nearly $10,000 was secured by burglars from the postoffice at Ravenswood, W. Va.

A Town Raising a Forest.

Brunswick, Me., is probably the only town in New England that is raising a forest of its own. The town owns a large common of about 1000 acres, commonly known as the "Plains." Several years ago Austin Cary, a Bowdoin College graduate, after looking the ground over, decided that it would be an excellent place to start a forest, to be owned by the town.

The Plains are in most parts covered with a growth of scrub pine, and in the open spaces Mr. Cary, with a corps of assistants, has been setting out white pine trees.

For several years the town appropriated $100 a year for the purpose, but last year only $50 was appropriated. The work, however, was carried on the same as before. Mr. Cary's report on the work done last year has just been made public. It is divided into four parts—planting on the Plains, maintaining two nurseries sown the year before, measures for fire protection and the improvement of the blueberry crop. It states that there are now 20,000 white pine trees growing on the common, besides a blueberry plantation of some thirty acres.—Rochester Post-Express.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

We are told that it takes two to make a quarrel, and also that man and wife are one. It's hard to reconcile these statements.

"The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind" of stoves keep you clean and cool. Economical and always ready. Sold at good stove stores.

The bigger the man the harder it is for him to squeeze out of a tight place.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

The forests of South Africa are composed principally of stunted and gnarled native trees, fit only for wagon making and fence building.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Bells are never used in Mohammedan mosques. The Moslem race detests bells under the delusion that they cause the assemblage of evil spirits.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

It's a physical impossibility for some people to live within their income, because they haven't any.

You can do your dyeing in half an hour with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

It may be cowardly to show the white feather, unless you are a milliner.

The old, invariable virtue of

St. Jacobs Oil

makes it the king cure for

Sprains and Bruises

Price, 25c. and 50c.

Cascarets 43¢
CANDY CATHARTIC
10c 25c. 50c. BEST FOR THE BOWELS All Druggists
Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk.
Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

Ambitious Machinists Wanted

to work on the Premium Plan in the manufacture of Steam Engines. State experience and references as to character and ability. Fine opportunity for desirable men. PAYNE CO., Box 61, Elmira, N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

WORLD'S FAIR DEDICATED

Roosevelt and Cleveland Make the Principal Addresses.

IMPOSING MILITARY PARADE

The Ceremonies in Honor of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition — National Progress as Pictured in the Speeches of the President and Former President—Day Marred by Chilly Weather

St. Louis, Mo.—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were dedicated with ceremonies which, although marred by disagreeable weather, were impressive. The principal addresses were made by President Roosevelt and former President Cleveland. There was a long military and civic parade in the morning, with Adjutant-General Corbin as Grand Marshal, and the exercises closed with a display of fireworks in the evening. The city was crowded with visitors from all parts of the country.

The weather was raw and cold, the buildings were in a crude and unfinished condition, and the transportation facilities were inadequate, but despite all this it was a day of enthusiasm and display. There were possibly not more than 20,000 strangers in the city, aside from the official representatives of the United States and various State and foreign governments and the troops. President Roosevelt, former President Cleveland, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Potter and the Governors of a score of States took part in the ceremonies.

There were about 15,000 troops in the line of parade. Adjutant-General Corbin, an imposing military figure, created a great deal of interest as Grand Marshal. The troops were the pick of the regulars and the State militia. Governor Odell rode at the head of the New York troops. President Roosevelt and former President Cleveland reviewed the parade.

As soon as the parade had passed, President Roosevelt re-entered his carriage and was driven to a tent erected near the Liberal Arts Building, where he took luncheon and remained until it was time for him to attend the dedication ceremonies.

The ceremonies in the big Liberal Arts Building were impressive. David R. Francis introduced Thomas H. Carter as President of the day, and the invocation was delivered by Cardinal Gibbons, who, in his rich robes and red cap, made a striking picture.

When President Roosevelt was introduced he was greeted by cheers from the throats of 18,000 enthusiastic persons gathered in the enormous hall. So large was the building and so great the crowd that only a few could hear him, while in the far background many could hardly see him. Realizing this, the President, instead of standing on the regular platform, sprang nimbly on the desk where the gavel rested. From this elevation he began his speech amid uproarious approval of his attempt to give everyone a chance to see him. He closed amid thunders of applause. Former President Cleveland was enthusiastically welcomed and cheered to the echo as he concluded. Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction.

The fireworks display at night was gorgeous, and fully 30,000 people witnessed it.

In the evening the President was entertained at dinner in the Administration Building, from the windows of which he watched the fireworks until 10 o'clock, when he entered his train and started on his Western trip.

President Roosevelt's address was, in part, as follows:

"We have met here to-day to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the event which more than any other, after the foundation of the Government and always excepting its preservation, determined the character of our National life—determined that we should be a great expanding Nation instead of relatively a small and stationary one.

"Of course it was not with the Louisiana Purchase that our career of expansion began. The old thirteen colonies had always claimed that their rights stretched westward to the Mississippi, and vague and unreal though these claims were until they were made good by conquest, settlement and diplomacy, they still served to give the impression that the earliest westward movements of our people were little more than the filling in of already existing National boundaries.

"But there could be no illusion about the acquisition of the vast territory which in that day was known as Louisiana. This immense region was admittedly the territory of a foreign Power, of a European kingdom. None of our people had ever laid claim to a foot of it. Its acquisition could in no sense be treated as rounding out any existing claims. When we acquired it we made evident once for all that, consciously and of set purpose, we had embarked on a career of expansion, that we had taken our place among those daring and hardy nations who risk much with the hope and desire of winning high position among the great Powers of the earth. As is so often the case in nature, the law of development of a living organism showed itself in its actual workings to be wiser than the wisdom of the wisest.

"This work of expansion was by far the greatest work of our people during the years that intervened between the adoption of the constitution and the outbreak of the Civil War.

"The history of Rome and of Greece illustrates very well the two types of expansion which had taken place in ancient time and which had been universally accepted as the only possible types up to the period when as a Nation we ourselves began to take possession of this continent.

"The underying viciousness of each type of expansion was plain enough and the remedy now seems simple enough, but when the fathers of the republic first formulated the constitution under which we live this remedy was untried and no one could foretell how it would work. They themselves began the experiment almost immediately by adding new States to the original thirteen.

"Being a practical Nation we have never tried to force on any section of our new territory an unsuitable form of government merely because it was suitable for another section under different conditions. Of the territory covered by the Louisiana Purchase a portion was given Statehood within a few years. Another portion has not been admitted to Statehood, although a century has elapsed, although doubtless it soon will be. In each case we showed the practical governmental genius of our race by devising methods suitable to meet the actual existing needs, not by insisting upon the application of some abstract shibboleth to all our new possessions alike, no matter how incongruous this application might sometimes be."

Former President Grover Cleveland, in his address, after carefully reviewing the facts in connection with the Louisiana Purchase, referred to the doubts of President Jefferson regarding the country's ability to extend its limits by the purchase of territory. Continuing, he said:

"In view of the conclusive settlement since that time of this constitutional question by every branch of the Government against Mr. Jefferson's original opinion and in favor of the Nation's power to acquire territory as was done under the treaty of 1803, and considering the fact that we have since that time immensely increased our area by the acquisition not only of neighboring territory, but of distant islands of the sea, separated by thousands of miles from our home domain, we may be inclined to think lightly of President Jefferson's scruples concerning the acquisition of lands not only next adjacent to us, but indispensably necessary to our peace and development.

"There were wise men near our President in 1803 who differed with him touching the Nation's power to acquire new territory under the original provisions of the constitution and these men did not fail to make known their dissent. Moreover, in the Senate, to which the treaty was submitted for confirmation, there was an able discussion of its constitutional validity and effectiveness.

"The judgment of that body on this phase of the subject was emphatically declared when out of thirty-one votes twenty-four were cast in favor of confirmation. An amendment to the constitution was afterward presented to Congress, but its first appearance was its last. It does not appear that the President interested himself in its fate, and it died at the moment of its introduction.

"Thomas Jefferson never furnished better evidence of his greatness than when, just before the submission of the treaty to the Senate, he wrote to a distinguished Senator who differed with him on this question: 'I confess that I think it important, in the present case, to set an example against broad construction, by appealing for new power for the people. If, however, our friends shall think differently, certainly I shall acquiesce with satisfaction—confiding that the good sense of our country will correct the evil of construction, when it shall produce ill effects.'

"A recent writer on American diplomacy, who is not suspected of partiality for Jeffersonian political doctrine, gave in strong and graceful terms a good reason for our gratitude to-day, when, in referring to this subject, he wrote: 'It was fortunate for the future of America that we had at the head of affairs a man of such broad views of our country's future.' A less able President, with the same view entertained by Jefferson as to the constitutionality of the measure, would have put aside the opportunity. Jefferson put aside his preconceived views as to the fundamental law, or subordinated them to the will of the Nation, and welcomed the opportunity to open up the continent to the expansion of American democracy and free institutions."

"May Day" Passed Peacefully.

"May Day" passed with far less labor troubles than had been expected. About 25,000 subway workers in New York City struck for higher wages and less hours. Other strikes, that threatened serious inconvenience to business interests, were averted by concessions. An important strike was that of 7000 men in the building trades in Philadelphia, Pa., for higher wages. The day in New England was marked by no serious upheaval in any important industry.

Crops Damaged by Frost.

As the result of snow and frost the winter wheat crop was seriously hurt in Missouri and Kansas, while fruits and vegetables were ruined with few exceptions. Crops were also slightly damaged in Texas, Nebraska, Missouri and Ohio. In the northern part of New York the cold wave was general, with snow falling in some sections.

Roosevelt Tours Kansas.

President Roosevelt arrived at Topeka, Kan., where he addressed the Young Men's Christian Association convention and took part in laying a cornerstone. Earlier in the day he spoke in Kansas City.

Disastrous Forest Fires.

Disastrous forest fires were reported from Long Island, in Rockland County, in the Adirondacks, N. Y., and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

"PE-RU-NA SAVED MY LIFE,"

Writes Mrs. W. McRoberts.

Women Made Strong and Happy Mothers.

Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs is a Frequent Cause of Barrenness.

Pe-ru-na Eradicates Catarrh From the System.

"I Do All My Housework and Take Care of My Baby and I Feel So Good."

TO the woman of ancient Israel not to become a mother was regarded as the greatest of earthly calamities. To become a mother—more especially the mother of a strong, healthy boy—was the height of glory for the faithful woman of the good old Bible days. Even now, when maternity is not esteemed as of yore, the mother of healthy children is an object of admiration, and sometimes envy, by her neighbors. As compared with ancient peoples, the average American woman has a low appreciation of motherhood. There are, however, a great many exceptions to this statement.

The accompanying letters from grateful women who have been made strong, healthy and happy mothers need no added words of ours to make them convincing. Catarrh had weakened and impaired their entire systems. Peruna made them sound and well.

Mrs. L. M. Griffith, Arco, Idaho, writes: "Your medicine did me a wonderful amount of good. It cured me of barrenness. I am 30 years old and never had any children; but since beginning your medicine I gave birth to a 10-pound baby girl. She is now six months old and weighs 25 pounds. My friends were all surprised. Some would not believe it until they came to see me.

"My husband says he never saw such a change in any one as there was in me after I had taken three or four bottles of Peruna. I am stronger than I have been since I was quite young. God bless you and your medicine forever. I cannot tell you all. My letter is too long already; but I will say Peruna cured me. I never saw or heard of anything half so good. I can never thank you enough for your kindness. In cases of la grippe it works like a charm. It cured my baby when other medicines failed. She was real bad with la grippe."—Mrs. L. M. Griffith.

Mrs. E. E. Thomas, Alpha, Mo., writes: "I have used your Peruna and Manalin. I had been doctoring for several years, but kept getting worse. One day a neighbor woman brought me your book, the 'Ills of Life,' and wanted me to take your medicine. I told her that I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I had tried so much medicine. My neighbors thought I was nearly dead with consumption.

"Finally I concluded that I would make a last trial. So my husband got me a bottle of Peruna and Manalin. I commenced taking them according to directions. That was two years ago. A year ago last November I gave birth to a 10-pound baby boy, who is well and hearty; and I am doing my own housework. I can never give Peruna too great praise. I think it is the best medicine I ever heard of."—Mrs. E. E. Thomas.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

A YOUNG MOTHER'S LETTER.

Mrs. W. McRoberts, writes to Dr. Hartman from Delano, Miss., the following:

Delano, Miss.

Doctor S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir:—"I feel perfectly well of catarrh. I did as you directed me to and took Peruna and Manalin. The third of March I gave birth to a 10-pound baby girl and we are both well and happy. I am very thankful to you, and Peruna saved my life. I recommend it to everyone and can't praise it enough.

"I send you my own and my baby's picture. She is so sweet and good,—she is a Peruna baby. I have such good health now. I do all my housework and take care of my baby, and feel so good.

"There are three or four of my neighbors using Peruna now, since it did me so much good. They were just run down, and they think it is fine. It is so good to give strength."—Mrs. W. McRoberts.

The New "Diver" Made of Steel.

The untold treasures at the bottom of the sea may be revealed and recovered before long. A great steel egg, with steel hands and arms, capable of holding two men and carrying them to the ocean bed, has been invented by an Italian, Cavaliere Pino, and bids fair to revolutionize modern diving. Through heavy crystal windows the occupants of the egg can observe their strange surroundings. The egg moves by electricity on a single wheel, and can be guided at will.—Harper's Weekly.

The 1902 prune crop of Oregon is estimated commercially at 15,000,000 pounds.

Hedin's Maps.

The Swedish Rikstag has voted unanimously an appropriation of 75,000 kroner (about $20,850) for the publication of the maps made by Dr. Sven Hedin in his explorations in Central Asia. The 6500 miles covered by him were mapped in no fewer than 1149 sheets, the position of 113 points being fixed by astronomical observation. The character of the country was further illustrated by pen and brush sketches by the explorer and by about 2000 photographs. The grant made by Sweden will enable him to publish in a fitting manner a complete history of his work and its scientific results.

The Voracious North Sea.

Heligoland is not the only land which is gradually giving way before the continued onslaughts of the North Sea. A strip of thirty-six miles of English coast between Flamborough and Spurn Head loses on an average two yards and a quarter, or thirty acres, a year. Over a mile has gone since the Norman conquest. Nothing has yet been devised to stop the inroads of the waves.

A Sperm Whale's Diet.

As many as fourteen seals have been taken from the stomach of a sperm whale, says Nature, and his ordinary diet consists of squids, which often weigh several tons.

DOAN'S CHANGE DOUBT TO GLAD SURPRISE

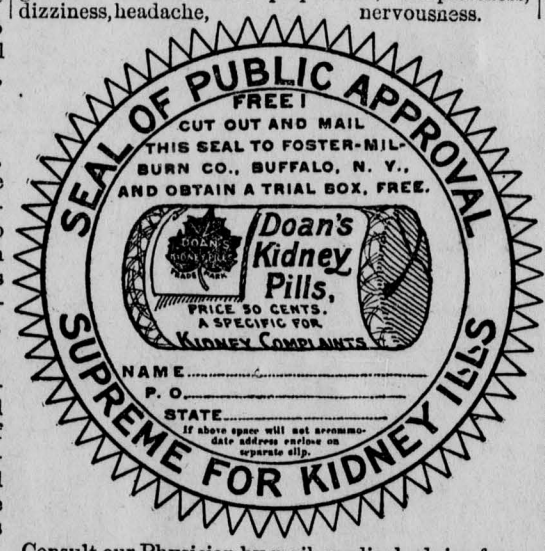
EVERETT, MASS.—I received the sample of Doan's Pills and they stopped all my trouble of pain in the back, from which I have suffered for two years. I am a sole-leather cutter, and being on my feet and lifting heavy dies all day, appreciate the help Doan's Pills have given me. I feel like a new man.—GEO. A. BURGESS, 163 Belmont Street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Received sample, and am on my first bottle from the druggist—they helped me wonderfully. I had a feeling of wanting to urinate all the time, and trouble in passing, burning and itching. That is all gone now, and I feel thankful.—E. K. STEVENSON, 5351 Easton Ave.

ASPEN, COLO., April 10, 1903.—Doan's Kidney Pills accomplished the desired result in my case—relief came the second day after I commenced taking them. I was troubled with retention and dribbling of the urine. Now it is natural and free as ever in my life.—D. L. STAFFORD.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains, limb swellings and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, dizziness, headache, nervousness.


SEAL OF PUBLIC APPROVAL
FREE!
CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS SEAL TO FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., AND OBTAIN A TRIAL BOX, FREE.
Doan's Kidney Pills,
PRICE 50 CENTS. A SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
NAME
P. O.
STATE
If above space will not accommodate address enclose on separate slip.
SUPREME FOR KIDNEY ILLS

Consult our Physician by mail; medical advice free.

BURLINGTON JUNCTION, MO.—I received sample of Doan's Pills and they are all that is claimed, they relieved a pain in my back, and did all that was represented.—C. C. RAY, R. F. D. No. 1.

TAYLORSVILLE, MISS.—No man can tell the good of Doan's Kidney Pills until he tries them for a weak back. I tried everything and got no relief until I used Doan's Pills.—J. N. LEWIS.

WEST BRANCH, MICH., April 11th.—Many thanks for the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills. We had tried many remedies with little benefit but found Doan's act promptly, and hit the case, which was an unusual desire to urinate—had to get up five and six times of a night. I think Diabetes was well under way, the feet and ankles swelled. There was an intense pain in the back, the heat of which would feel like putting one's hand up to a lamp chimney. I have used the free trial and two full boxes of Doan's Pills with the satisfaction of feeling that I am cured. They are the remedy par excellence.—B. F. BALLARD.

Robins are here
drink
Hires
Rootbeer
The greatest spring tonic. A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere, or by mail for 25 cents.
CHARLES E. HIRES CO.
Malvern, Pa.

WITH NERVES UNSTRUNG AND HEADS THAT ACHE

WISE WOMEN BROMO-SELTZER TAKE

TRIAL BOTTLE 10 CENTS

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Rebecca Walker is visiting in the valley.

Miss Carrie Swope is attending school at Rockhill.

Miss Julia Chilcott visited friends in Shirleysburg last week.

Miss Ettie Cutshall, of Mapleton, visited in the valley over Sunday.

W. P. Wright and wife, of Calvin, attended preaching at Pine Grove Sunday.

Miss Anna Nensteel has returned from an extended visit west of the Alleghenies.

I am fearful that this Tuesday morning's frost and freeze will be fatal to the fruit crop.

Prof. Ira Swope returned week before last from Saltillo where he had been teaching the past winter.

W. A. Crotsley and wife came out week before last to to assist the former's father in doing some needed repairs.

Constable Coder started out early Monday morning. Hope it was on private business that will result in good to him.

Miss Flora Greenland, who taught the Latta Grove school the past winter, is spending some time with her many friends in the valley before going to Philadelphia for the summer.

Miss Mabel Swope is teaching a summer school at Pine Grove, thus Pine Grove youngsters will have in the summer what Sherman youngsters had during the winter—a good teacher.

The rain on Sunday revived vegetation which was needed and softened the plowing which was getting hard. Oats are about all sown and many of the farmers are well on with the plowing of their corn ground.

Mrs. Lou Bowman, of Calvin, has improved her property with a neat pale fence. Madison Wright, of the same place, has put up a substantial set of steps and platform to enter his residence, the risers of which look to us a little high for short legged people.

Governor Pennypacker has won the admiration of citizens of all classes by applying the veto ax so freely to unwholesome legislation, but if he fails to veto the press muzzler act in opposition to the public press, the ministers in holy things and the masses in general he will justly receive the condemnation of all classes except those who love darkness rather than light.

Misses Edna and Maud Swope, who are employed in a Connecticut hospital, were called home on account of the sudden death of their father. A short talk with Miss Edna informs us that she likes her position and her appearance argues that it agrees with her of which we are glad as she is one of Trough Creek's noble ladies and whom we always held in high esteem. We have the promise of a visit by her during her stay which we will certainly enjoy.

G. W. McClain and wife came up Saturday to spend Sunday with their son, Sherman. Mr. McClain, I understand, is a candidate for associate judge. With all due respect to his competitors I will say without fear of successful contradiction that he is the most deserving of any of them. He has been a lifelong, true Republican, a highly respected Christian gentleman with a character above reproach; a cripple so as to disable him from performing manual labor and earning a competence for old age; a good scholar, an able writer; has never held any office outside of township offices and is in all things a gentleman. His competitors would do a commendable act by stepping out of his way and give him a walk-over. Will they do it?

CALVIN.

Heavy frost, fruit all killed.

Farmers are busy getting ready to plant corn.

Jacob Bumgardner and D. E. Prough are in Philadelphia this week.

Mrs. Louisa Bowman has erected a very neat picket fence in front of her home.

W. P. Wright and wife attended preaching service at Pine Grove Sunday afternoon.

Our saw mills are rushed with orders but lack for teams to get logs to mills and lumber to market.

Joseph Melcher and wife visited their son, W. D. Melcher, at his home in Huntingdon over Sunday.

Dr. H. A. Wright has gone to Glenn Campbell, Pa., to assist Dr. G. M. Glasgow in his profession.

Mrs. S. H. Pheasant is again housed up with a sprained foot which had just got well from a former accident.

The young people of Calvin will give an entertainment in the Calvin hall on May 30th in honor of the G. A. R.

Our constables made their returns to court on Monday. We wonder if they saw any loose stones in the public road.

W. B. Smith and wife, former residents of this place but now of Curwensville, Pa., are visiting friends and relatives here.

The first quarterly meeting of the Cassville charge will be held in the M. E. church at this place the first Sunday in June.

Quite a number of travelers are stopping at the Wright House. Mr. W. is ever ready to care for the hungry and feed the horse.

Mrs. Henry Querry visited her daughter, Mrs. Feltenberger, of Huntingdon, over Sunday on account of the serious illness of her granddaughter.

Our band has been reorganized and are at practice two and three nights weekly which seems to enliven our village. "Young men, join the band."

Jesse L. Smith, a lifelong resident of Calvin, has purchased a farm in Juniata township and moved his effects thereto. He informs us that his peach crop is nearly all killed by the late frosts.

The ladies aid society of the M. E. church are planning to have an auction sale of the delicacies of the season on Saturday evening, the 30th inst. Ice cream, bananas, oranges, etc., will be served.

TODD.

Harry Houck and wife, of Saxton, are visiting friends at this place.

George W. McClain and wife visited their son, Sherman, at Colfax.

The showers on Sabbath evening will be quite refreshing to vegetation.

Mrs. Bruce Hyssong and daughter, Mary, of Cassville, visited at the home of H. D. Taylor.

Mrs. Zetta McClain and son, Furman, of Saxton, are visiting at the home of J. Newton McClain.

We were glad to see the smiling face of Dr. W. A. Taylor, of Broad Top City, in our midst on Sabbath.

Miss Jane Greenland, of Clay township, spent last week with her sister, Mrs. S. E. Rickabaugh, at this place.

The annual convention of the Epworth Leagues of Cassville district will be held at Newberg on May 16, 1903.

Miss Arminta Creswell, of Eagle Foundry, spent Saturday and Sunday with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Reed.

The explosion of the powder mill at Williamsburg, Blair county, on Thursday morning caused quite a shock in our valley, so much that it shook the buildings till it rattled the windows and the dishes in the cupboards.

Trough Creek Epworth league held their annual meeting on Saturday evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Geo. W. Houck; 1st vice president, Will H. Anderson; 2nd vice president, Mrs. Oliver Curfman; 3rd vice president, Mrs. Zeno Heeter; 4th vice president, B. Herbert Evans; secretary, Miss Arminta Taylor; treasurer, Miss Elda Taylor.

LATTA GROVE.

M. E. Dell, of Smith valley, sold a good cow last week.

Mrs. Rebecca Walker is visiting friends in Trough Creek valley.

George D. Lynn is working at Phillips' new sand works at Mapleton.

Jack Dell had a sick horse, but the animal is better at this writing.

D. H. Dell, who is attending school at Rockhill, was home over Sunday.

Miss Clara I. Dell went west last week where she will spend the summer.

Wesley Dell, of Langdondale, spent Sunday with his mother in the valley.

The ground is in good order since the rain of Sunday and the farmers will plant their corn.

Samuel Bowman killed ten feet four inches of blacksnakes at two strokes with a large club.

Milton Stever is hauling logs at Wagner's lower stave mill. Cal. Parks and Ora Querry are hauling staves.

An Examination.

Teachers who desire to be examined for permanent certificate will please notify the committee at once. The examination will be held on the 16th of May, 1903, at Huntingdon.

I. W. J. McCLAIN, Cassville,
W. A. PARSONS, Huntingdon,
KATE McNEAL, Three Springs,
Committee.

Quick Arrest.

J. A. Gulledge, of Verbena, Ala., was twice in the hospital from a severe case of piles causing 24 tumors. After doctors and all remedies failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly arrested further inflammation and cured him. It conquers aches and kills pain. 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
G. CHAL PORT.
Huntingdon, Pa.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
B. S. RUMBERGER.
Huntingdon, Pa.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for associate judge, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. E. O. ROGERS.
Rockhill Borough.

FOR RENT.—An 8-room house in Mill Creek, centrally located; good water; stable. $6 per month. Inquire of G. W. SIMPSON, M. D., Mill Creek, Pa.
4-15-4t

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard homestead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

WANTED—2,000 CORDS WOOD.

I will pay the following prices for paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton Depot, Pa.:—

Linn, poplar and cucumber,	$6.00
Hard Woods.	
Gum, elm, ash, sugar, maple, beech, birch, and button wood (mixed)	4.50
Jack and yellow pine,	4.00
Locust, sawed in 4 ft. billets,	4.00

All wood to be delivered during the year 1903.

Prompt cash payments made the 20th of each month for all wood shipped the month previous. B. F. BAKER.

New Furniture Store.

Joseph Heidel has opene a new Furniture Store above

Longacre's Store, Mount Union,

where he will be glad to see his old patrons.

My wagon will make regular trips to Mapleton and goods will be delivered as heretofore.

Repair work neatly and promptly done.

Joseph Heidel.

OUR BEST BOW

Ladies and Gentlemen, as we greet you at the Diamond Shoe Store and Repair Shop, at junction of Main and Chestnut streets, in Mapleton Borough, Pa., where you will find

A Full Line of Coarse and Fine Shoes

Of best quality for Men, Women, Boys and Misses, Youth and Children; also

Rubbers, Felts and Arctics

For Men and boys, and Rubbers for all ages to babyhood.

Repairing

Also neatly, durably and promptly done by

McCARL & HENDERSON.

Oct. 20, 1902.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

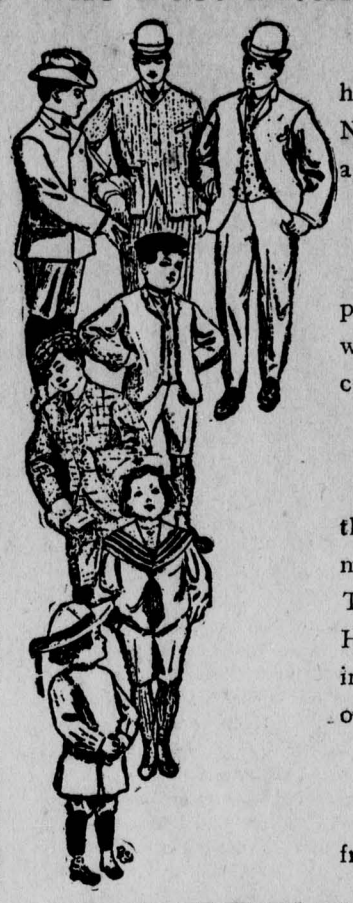
Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

Our Great Guarantee: Satisfaction or Money Back.

"The Best Fitting Suit I Ever Put On."



That is the verdict of every man who has tried on a High Art Suit this season. Not one of our customers has been disappointed in any particular.

The new Prince Henry sack suit is particularly snappy style for young men, wide hand-shaped shoulders, close-fitting collar and snug-fitting back.

We want every young man to see these smart suits. Wide choice in fancy mixed cheviots, worsteds and home-spuns. The price is $10 and up. With every High Art suit the makers issue an insurance policy which insures satisfsction or a new suit.

Every thing else to dress you well, from correct hats to fancy hose.

J. G. ISENBERG & SON,

Always Reliable.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern K. A. Lovell and John White.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. G. Gillam, L. M. Hagerty, C. R. McCarthy J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, John Brewster, H. B. Brumbaugh.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. W. WITHINGTON,
PENSION ATTORNEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
J. FRANK PARK.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

"You can fool all the people sometimes; you can fool some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Our trade is constantly increasing, and the reason is the people know that we never fool them. They know that

Our Goods are Right and Our Prices Right

If you are in need of Good Red Brick, we can furnish them in any quantity from 100 to a car load.

We have them on hand now.

Very respectfully,
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 6, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 8, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	7 10	8 40	11 40	8 25
Washington.	10 40	. . .	. . .	7 50	10 50	7 15
Baltimore	11 41	4 40	. . .	8 40	11 45	8 30
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	3 00	6 00	11 05
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	. .	6 12	. .
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	6 17	. .
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 25 6 35	. .
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 45 7 02	. .
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. . 7 12	. .
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. . 7 21	. .
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 12 7 37	. .
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 17 7 42	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	1 10	4 37 8 03	. .
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	R4 57 8 25	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. . 8 43	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 18 8 48	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. . 8 54	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	2 01	5 37 9 10	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. . 9 22	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	h2 34	16 09 9 45	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	2 40	6 14 9 50	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 33 10 06	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	3 10	6 50 10 22	2 25
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 35	6 55	10 45 1 50	5 35
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M. A.M.	A.M.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. . .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 50
Altoona	4 40	6 25	7 10	11 40	2 05	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f4 52	. .	7 25	f11 52	2 19	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 04	6 47	7 43	12 07	2 35	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 08	. .	7 48	g12 07	2 40	6 32	x9 38
Petersburg	f5 25	. .	8 12	. .	3 03	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 37	7 17	8 25	12 35	3 17	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f5 51	. .	8 42	. .	3 35	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f5 56	. .	8 48	f12 54	3 42	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamiltonf	6 01	. .	8 53	. .	3 47	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 17	. .	9 10	f1 14	4 08	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	6 38	m8 05	9 30	1 33	4 33	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	6 58	. .	9 52	f1 50	4 55	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 02	. .	9 56	. .	5 00	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 17	. .	10 11	. .	5 18	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 26	. .	10 20	. .	5 28	f8 57	. .
Newport	7 35	. .	10 30	f2 24	5 39	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 00	. .	10 53	f2 44	6 08	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 13	. .	11 07	f2 56	6 26	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 18	. .	11 12	. .	6 32	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	8 30	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 45	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. . .	12 10	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 30	. .
Washington	. .	1 15	*4 10	7 15	. .	4 05	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 20	. .	4 25
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 13	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 13	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains are run as under:

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 p. m. daily, Altoona 1.05 a. m., Huntingdon 1.58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 a. m., Philadelphia 7.17 a. m.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11.08 a. m., Tyrone 11.32 a. m., Huntingdon 12.04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

"m" coach section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 40 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.45 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 a. m. and 3 25 p. m. week days, and 6.50 p. m. daily.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.39 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect April 27, 1903

NORTH	Mail No. 1	Mail No. 3	Irreg. No. 5	Irreg. No. 7
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Robertsdale	6 00	12 50	7 43	4 35
Cook's	6 12	1 02	7 55	4 45
Cole's	6 29	1 14	8 07	4 57
Saltillo	6 57	1 42	8 35	5 19
Three Springs	7 05	1 50	8 43	5 27
* Pogue	7 17	2 03	8 55	5 39
Rockhill	7 32	2 18	9 10	5 51
Shirley	7 47	2 35	. .	. .
* Augh. Mills	7 57	2 44	. .	. .
Mount Union	8 20	3 06	. .	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SOUTH	Mail No. 2	Mail No. 4	Irreg. No. 6	Irreg. No. 8
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Mount Union	9 00	3 55	. .	. .
* Augh. Mills	9 16	4 10	. .	. .
Shirley	9 25	4 18	. .	. .
Rockhill	9 45	4 38	5 30	2 20
* Pogue	9 57	4 52	5 40	2 32
Three Springs	10 10	5 05	5 50	2 44
Saltillo	10 19	5 19	5 56	2 51
Cole's	10 49	5 40	6 29	3 19
Cook's	11 04	6 01	6 39	3 31
Robertsdale	11 19	6 13	6 50	3 43
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST Irreg. No. 12	Mail No. 10	STATIONS	EAST Irreg. No. 9	Mail No. 11
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m
5 35	7 20	L. . Rockhill . . A	6 25	4 40
5 28	7 13	. *Blacklog .	6 32	4 47
5 20	7 05	. *Cedar Rock .	6 40	4 55
5 16	7 01	. *Locke Valley.	6 44	4 59
5 10	6 55	. *Shade Gap .	6 50	5 05

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

*Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Nothing has ever equalled it.
Nothing can ever surpass it.

Dr. King's New Discovery

For CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS Price 50c & $1.00

A Perfect Cure: For All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

LOW RATES TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

Last Special Ten-day Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad for the Present Season.

The last Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate ten-day excursion from Pittsburg and points in Western Pennsylvania to Washington for the present season will be run May 21. Round-trip tickets will be sold at rates quoted below, good going on special train indicated, or on train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 9.00 P. M., and carrying through sleeping cars to Washington. Special train of through parlor cars and coaches will be run from Pittsburg on the following schedule:—

	Train Leaves.		Rate.
Altoona	11.40	A. M.	$8 70
Bellwood	f 11.52	"	8 50
Tyrone	12.03	P. M.	8 25
Huntingdon	12.35	"	7 65
Mt. Union	f 12.54	"	7 30
Lewistown Junction	1.33	"	6 55
Mifflin	f 1.50	"	6 20
Newport	f 2.24	"	5 50
Duncannon	f 2.44	"	5 20
Washington	Arrive 7.15	"	.....

"f" Stop only on notice to Agent.

Tickets will be good returning on any regular train except the New York and Chicago Limited, until May 30, inclusive, and to stop off at Baltimore within limit.

Should the number of passengers not be sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the right to carry participants on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg at Union Ticket Office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Fifte Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

5-6-2t

Deeds Entered for Record.

William Love and wife to Wm. McClelland Speck and Wm. E. Speck, property in Mount Union. Consideration $140.

Charles W. Rudolph to Samuel E. Dysard, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $800.

A. R. Leffard, treasurer, to John A. Nelson, property in Tell township. Consideration $4.54.

Calvin Greene, executor, to Dallas Bernhardt, property in Clay township. Consideration $225.

Harriet Thomas to Albert W. Kauffman, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $650.

Albert W. Kauffman and wife to Walter B. Waite, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1800.

Enoch M. Lutz to John B. Glock, property in Shirley township. Consideration $3200.

George D. Blair and wife to The Edwin Bell Co., property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $2000.

Mary E. Foster to A. R. Foster, property in Union township. Consideration $416.66.

T. A. Appleby to Harbison-Walker Co., property in Mt. Union. Consideration $350.

T. A. Appleby to Harbison-Walker Co., property in Mt. Union. Consideration $100.

Amanda H. Taylor and husband to Harbison-Walker Co., property in Mt. Union. Consideration $2000.

Jacob Miller, administrator, to Calvin Miller, property in West township. Consideration $950.

Jacob Miller to Calvin Miller, property in West township. Consideration $750.

John White and John A. Port and wives to E. C. Robley, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1200.

Will J. Forbes and wife to John H. Westbrook, property in Jackson township. Consideration $800.

John H. Westbrook and wife to Minerva Crownover et al., property in Jackson township. Consideration $1000.

Emma L. Glunt and husband to Harry H. Glunt, property in Rockhill borough. $1.00.

Joseph H. Burroughs, executor, et al., to Mary A. Dorsey, property in Dudley. Consideration $20.

Mary A. Dorsey and husband to James Hess, property in Dudley. Consideration $1600.

H. H. Fields et al. to Mary E. Noland, property in Mt. Union. Consideration $1950.

H. H. Fields et al. to A. S. Welch, property in Mt. Union. Consideration $350.

Alexander Maxwell and wife to Linnie Thompson, property in Mt. Union. Consideration $250.

Wm. P. Shade and wife to McCurdy Jaymes, property in Dublin township. Consideration $2000.

John H. Ramsey and wife to D. Frank Weaver et al., property in Carbon township. Consideration $1725.

Newton Black and wife to S. B. Stoler et al., property in Carbon township. Consideration $1.00.

Allison Black to Rosabell Bolinger, property in Dudley. Consideration $25.

Allison Black to John C. Barto, property in Dudley. Consideration $25.

R. W. Williamson to Frances T. Woods, property in Mt. Union. Consideration $500.

Louisa P. Price and husband to Elizabeth J. Richardson, property in Henderson township. Consideration $245.

Edward Hughes to Huntingdon & B. T. M. R. R. & Coal Co., property in Carbon township. Consideration $1.00.

Jacob T. Himes to R. N. McCarl, property in Mapleton. Consideration $300.

John C. Appleby to Katharine M. Allen, property in Mt. Union. Consideration $150.

Samuel J. Cloyd and wife to Elmer E. Gutshall, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $1000.

MARRIED.

CLARK—CHILCOTE—At the Boyer House, Huntingdon, April 16, 1903, by Rev. Harper Black, Walter J. Clark, of Orbisonia, and Mary Ioma Chilcote, of Cromwell township.

SHERMAN—PARKER—April 21, 1903, by Daniel E. Fore, J. P., Joseph Sherman, of Dublin township, Fulton county, and Miss Elmira Parker, of Dublin township, Huntingdon county.

LOCKE—SHERINGER—Near Walnut Grove, April 16, 1903, by Rev. Dressler, Frank Locke, of Ft. Littleton, and Miss Anna Sheringer, of Walnut Grove.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

Fall and Winter

Seasonable Merchandise.

Underwear

A large assortment of undergarments just received. Quality and prices right.

Overshirts & Storm Coats

These goods are seasonable. Examine them.

Footwear

We have a splendid stock of boots and shoes, rubber boots and felts. Call and see how quality and price compare with those of other dealers.

Dry Goods

New line received and additions being constantly made.

Groceries

Stock clean and fresh. We have a large assortment of staple goods.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,

MAPLETON, PA.

To the Good People

Of Mapleton and Vicinity.

I want to say that the Heidel Furniture Co. having dissolved, I have purchased the entire stock, leases and accounts of the same and will continue the sale of

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets

and a full line of general merchandise at the same place.

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets and many other goods sold on the installment plan, or for cash as may suit the purchaser. A call to see our goods is solicited.

T. A. APPLEBY,
Water Street,
Mount Union, Pa.

William Reed & Sons.

A Wash Goods' Opportunity.

RIGHT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEASON WE WILL HAVE

A Great Sale of Wash Fabrics.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 7th, 8th and 9th, 1903.

You will find at this sale many of the best things of the season at greatly reduced prices.

Too liberal buying and too much cold weather compel us to make reductions that will put the stock in better shape. It is the first time we have had a Wash Goods Sale so early in the season.

A fine lot of fine lawns, worth 7c, 8c and 10c, will be sold at 5c. In this lot will be about fifty pieces of fine new patterns just what you will want.

At 5c there will also be a fine lot of splendid ginghams in handsome patterns.

At 6¼c and 8c there will be other lots of Wash Fabrics, Lawns, Ginghams, Madras, etc., which sell regularly at 10c, 12½c and 15c.

At 10c, 12½c and 15c, there will be handsome Lawns, Batistes, Dimities, Ginghams. Cheviots, etc., at prices from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. less than usual.

Do not miss this opportunity to buy these desirable goods now, just when you need them, at money-saving prices.

At this sale we will also offer at greatly reduced prices a lot of fine

Suits, Walking Skirts and Dress Skirts.

These are all in good styles and of excellent materials. In this lot of ready-to-wear garments will be some handsome silk skirts.

Many of these garments will be sold at prices reduced 25 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. lower than usual.

While this sale is principally of wash goods and ready-to-wear spring garments as mentioned, there will be plenty of goods at interesting prices, much less than usual.

Do not miss this sale. Three days only, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 7th, 8th and 9th.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Prices are Reduced

ALL THROUGH THE STORE.

In order to make room for new goods now coming in, we have reduced prices on all Dress Goods.

Dress Goods that was 25c yd., reduced to 15c yd.
Best Calicos reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Ginghams reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Muslin, yd wide, from 5c to 8c per yard.

BOYS' SUITS, Ages 5 to 12 Years

Regular prices ranged from $1.25 to $3.50; will be sold regardless of cost. Persons desiring to buy Boys' Suits have the opportunity here of receiving double value for their money. Come early as they will not be here long at the greatly reduced prices at which we are offering them.

GROCERIES.

Package Coffee,	11c per pound.
Loose Coffee,	15c per pound.
Granulated Sugar,	5½c per pound.
Soft White Sugar,	5c per pound.
EVAPORATED FRUIT.	
Extra Fine Peaches,	10c per pound.
Apricots,	10c per pound.
Best California Prunes	10c per pound.

Visit our store and examine goods. You will find prices right.

Main St **J. G. GILLAM,** Mapleton.

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A lot of shoes, all kinds at less than wholesale priced. We have a fine line of Queensware, Granite, Tin, Wood, Willow and Nickel ware. Soap (toilet) at 1 cent per cake. Chocolate and Cream Candies at 10 cents per pound at

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FRUIT CAKE

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for Christmas, see our line.

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are made from cleaned fruit by the best skilled bakers.

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is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

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The Passing of Juno.

A STUDY IN FEMININE CONTRADICTIONS.

By RUTH CRAFT.

On a crisp afternoon in early autumn Juno was walking across the campus. The Greek professor when she entered the class room greeted her as Miss Lawrence, and in the registry her Christian name was Eleanor. But if you had watched her progress down the straight path, you would know why the girls called her Juno. They had given her the name in her freshman year. Now she was a senior and it fitted her still better. She was tall. There was rhythm in her motion, and vigor, as if all her muscles had been developed in harmony. Her head turned the least bit to one side and slightly tilted backward, the erect shoulders and straight back, the grace and poise of the whole body as she walked all befitted a goddess. Her hair was black. It was parted and coiled loosely just above the line of her neck without breaking the natural contour of the head. The eyes too were dark and the cheeks rosy. It was in coloring rather than in beauty of feature that the charm of her face lay.

As Juno opened her Iliad and knotted her brows, Mary Tilton, watching her in a corner, felt like protesting against the inflictions of education. Theoretically, to be sure, there was propriety enough in Juno's reading the Iliad; nothing could have suited her style better. But Juno had displayed no affinity for Greek nor for any other branch of learning. It seemed to Mary preposterous that such a girl should be made to mope over books. It would be quite as sensible to capture a young deer and compel it to study logarithms. Juno belonged out of doors. She should be free. It ought to be enough for anybody to see her a beautiful, strong, natural being. Juno would have endorsed Mary's views if they had come up for consideration. She had not formulated any like them in her own mind, but she lived up to them. She placed no strain upon her intelect willingly. She fell in cordially with nature's plan regarding her person. Such aids to its realization as the morning plunge, a full allowance of exercise in the open air, and nourishing food, she employed generously. She took pains that her dressmaker should acquiesce in the designs that seemed to have been conceived in Paris with special refrence to her figure. The beauty of her hair was enhanced at home by the activities of her maid; at college it was Mary Tilto who delighted to brush it every night. Juno did not revel selfishly in her natural attractiveness. She was perfectly willing that others should enjoy it.

As the class left the room, Juno and Mary walked away arm in arm. It was the last recitation in the afternoon.

"Come out for a walk," Mary suggested. "Let's have supper on the hill. We can wrap up warm."

"You always know just what will suit me, Mary," said Juno. "I want to get off somewhere, and have a chance to think.'

Mary looked up in vague alarm. She never before had known Juno to want to think. But she said nothing.

When Juno reached her room she threw her Iliad on the desk and herself on a couch, where she lay with eyes closed, her hands clasped over her head. Mary Tilton meantime ran up two flights of stairs to her room. She extracted from the larder, which is more requisite a part of a college girl's room than a desk, four eggs. These she put on the gas stove to boil. "Twenty minutes," she said to herself; "Juno won't eat them unless they are hygienic." Then she ran down the two flights to a small grocery store that thrived under the college roof on the patronage of the students, to mount once more with the materials for sandwiches, fruit, and a jar of milk. The college supper bell was ringing when, lunch basket in hand, she knocked at Juno's door. The "Come!" sounded drowsy.

"Did I wake you up?" asked Mary contritely.

No matter. I'm ready. I was dreadfully tired, and I don't want to look played-out tomorrow."

"Anything special?"

"Kent is coming."

"I thought you forbade him to come again,' rose to Mary's lips. What she said was: "You'll have a good time."

"On the contrary," said Juno, "he bores me a good deal."

The next day was Sunday. The girls did not meet until evening. Mary spent the holiday in the library working up history topics. There was no evidence in Juno's Monday recitation that her friend had confined her exertions to her town subject. At an early hour in the afternoon Kent Thorpe was shown into the college drawing room. The fortunate circumstance that his great-grandfather had married Eleanor Lawrence's great-grandmother established a blood relationship between student and guest that made it within the bounds of college discipline for them to leave the building together. As they did so, it was observed from several windows that the tall stranger with fair skin and hair and manly bearing did not look out of place beside Juno. They did not return until sundown. During the evening they conversed sedately in a corner of the college drawing room, Kent looking as if the whole institution was weighing him down. A spectator would have detected a mischievousness in Eleanor's demeanor that she hardly could have introduced for the purpose of allaying his discomfiture.

At bedtime, when Mary was brushing the black glossy hair that took more of her attention than her own, Juno said: "We tramped for miles. Then he read me a magazine article that he has written. Here are his sketches for it. Aren't they beautiful?" She spread them out on the couch, her long hair slipping over her white arms as she bent down. Mary stood brush in hand, uttering little staccatos of admiration. "His article isn't so good." Juno admitted, "but I can put it into shape for him."

Mary repressed her surprise at this budding of literary criticism. "Has he gone?" she asked.

"No. He missed the train. He telephoned that he would come again tomorrow."

Mary grinned behind the screen of Juno's hair. "Then look out for tomorrow," she said soberly.

"Nonsense!" said Juno.

At 10 o'clock, according to college rules, every light must be out. On the Sunday night after Kent's second call Juno obeyed, and so did Mary. But when Juno, in a loose gown and soft slippers, rapped on Mary's door she found her friend similarly arrayed and perched on a high window seat in the moonlight. She climbed up beside her and laid head in her lap.

"Have you come to tell me anything, Juno?" asked Mary roguishly.

"Certainly not." Juno spoke severely. "I don't feel like talking at all. I never shall marry him," she asserted with contradictory irrelevance.

Mary ran her fingers through the soft hair. She said nothing.

"He's just my age," remarked Juno, "and stunning to look at."

"Well?" Mary ventured.

"He is awfully fond of golf and walking and all that."

"Well?"

"He says we have the same tastes in music and books and such things."

"Very likely," asserted Mary. If Juno should develop any predilections at all in those directions, it seemed likely that they would follow Mr. Thorpe's.

"But I don't care for him. Besides, I never could stand being tied down even if I did love anybody."

"What does he say to that?"

"He says he will make me. He says I should be freer than ever."

"He doesn't know her," thought Mary.

"But he doesn't really care for me," Juno explained. "He is misled because he never happened to come across my type before."

"Some of that is true," said Mary, adding to herself, "and he won't again."

"There are quantities of other women that would be just as congenial and stimulating to him if he knew them."

"Then it is your duty to tell him so."

"I tried to, but he interrupted me."

"What did he say?"

"It wasn't very nice. He said 'Damn the other women!'"

On Monday afternoon Mary found Juno bending over the manuscript of Mr. Thorpe's article which by free use of a pencil she had rendered absolutely illegible.

"When on earth did you do all that?" she asked.

"I've done nothing else all day. There! read it and see if you think of anything else to do to it. I have been over it so many times that I know it by heart. I simply cannot look at it again.

Mary took up the sheets.

"No, give it to me!" said Juno. "I'll read it to you. I'd like to."

"Why did you do all that?" asked Mary boldly.

"I don't know. Yes, I do too. I want him to know how much I care for him as a friend."

On Tuesday Juno received a letter. To the judicial mind the gratitude that it expressed might have seemed excessive. "It was too good of you to bother over my miserable article, dear. Yes, dear, dear, dear. I will say it. How can I ever thank you enough? And not for that only. How can I tell you what your grand, sweet, womanly nature has done for me? Oh, Eleanor, I love you. Yes, I will say that too."

On Wednesday, as Juno came out from the college postoffice with Mary, she said; "I'm not used to getting so many love letters a day. Do I love him?"

"No," said Mary, decisively, "you don't."

Juno looked relieved. "He wants to come up again on Saturday," she said, "but I have written him not to. I was good, wasn't I?"

"Very," said Mary.

On Thursday Mr. Thorpe wrote that there were some points in his article that they positively must talk over together. "I shall be firm, Mary," said Juno. "It won't do at all for him to come."

"Why, Juno?" and Mary looked into Juno's eyes.

"He goes to California next month," pursued Juno, evasively; "probably I never shall see him again."

Friday was Juno's afternoon at home. She always served tea to the girls. When Mary arrived the couches and chairs were filled and several guests were on the floor. Peals of laughter announced that Juno was entertaining the company with her own version of some incident in college life. She never appeared more brilliant or more irresponsible. Mary, who always slipped into a corner on these occasions, sat watching her friend wistfully. She could see in the vivacious face no suggestion of the week's siege that Juno's heart had undergone. Would Kent Thorpe, or any other man, she asked herself, ever be Juno's conquering hero? Her answer came unexpectedly. As she tried to go out unnoticed while the jolity was in full swing, Juno opened the door for her. "I telegraphed him to come tomorrow," she said in an undertone.

Mr. Thorpe must have known the time table by heart. Doubtless it was his custom, moreover, to keep his dress-suit case packed. These facts favored his arrival in response to Juno's telegram at an hour that anticipated the usual one for morning calls. Punctuality, however, did not so much characterize his manner when, at dusk, Juno tore her hand from his at the college gateway.

Mary Tilton found the history topics rich in suggestion that Saturday. In place of Mary Queen of Scots, she would see Juno; Sir Philip Sidney gave place to Kent Thorpe. At supper Juno's seat was empty. Mary found her in her room in an attitude of dejection. Her face was the picture of despair.

"What now?" Mary tried to speak gayly.

"He has gone."

"To California?"

"No, to his hotel."

"Then you have not parted for all time?"

"I should think not," cried Juno. "Oh, Mary!" and the goddess burst into tears.

Mary was to say the least perplexed. Mr. Thorpe had expressed a strong desire to come. Juno had summoned him of her own will. He had promptly responded. Now she wept because he had not gone. Whatever the reason, it was sufficiently agitating to see Juno in tears She somehow suspected that tears, in the case of Juno, meant downfall. It was the first time that she had seen her cry.

"It's hideous!" Juno proclaimed, as soon as she could speak. A comical look aided her as she removed the traces of tears. Mary waited in silence for further enlightenment. "It's simply hideous," Juno repeated, "to adore anybody as I do him."

"Then you will go to California with him?" Mary smiled as she spoke.

"No, but only because he has given up going. I would go to the moon with him if he wanted me to."—New York Evening Post.

At the "Kilties" Mess Table.

Presently the pipers halt in line behind the colonel's chair, and as the notes sink into the waning drone, applause bursts forth spontaneously.

Then a single piper steps forth, and with measured pace displays his skill in a lament. He, too, receives his due of approval when an ancient custom is observed. The pipe major is handed a large silver bowl, which he fills with whiskey. This he presents to the colonel with an appropriate Gaelic greeting. The colonel takes the bowl with both hands, drains its contents, kisses the bottom and returns it to the pipe major with a suitable Gaelic response. This custom is known as the Passing of the Quaich, and every one present is offered it in turn as a token of Highland friendship.

Then the pipers blow out their instruments, and while they march round and round the room a ram's head, in which is set a jeweled snuff-box, is passed along the table. Out of this every one is expected to at least make a pretence of taking a pinch of the mixture.—Capt. Michael White in The Independent.

The telephone can no longer be legally used by German physicians in dictating prescriptions to druggists, because of the chances of fatal misunderstandings.

KING VISITS THE POPE

British Monarch Received in a Secret Papal Audience.

The Pontiff Presents a Memorandum Concerning Church Affairs in the Empire and Requests Consideration.

Rome.—"I am happy to see Your Majesty," said Pope Leo XIII. in French, as he stood at the threshold of his private apartments and extended his right hand to King Edward VII. of England.

"I am happy to be here," responded King Edward also in French, as he clasped the Pontiff's hand, "and to add my congratulations to those of others upon having outlived the days of St. Peter."

The King passed within the Pope's private apartment, the door closed and the two were alone twenty minutes.

It has leaked out that the Pope told the King that in expectation of the visit he had looked into all questions regarding Catholic interests now pending in various parts of the British Empire, and had prepared a memorandum, to which he hoped the King would pay his benevolent attention.

One part of this memorandum concerns the school question in Canada.

King Edward arrived at the Vatican at 4.30 p. m. It being contrary to Papal etiquette to receive any one coming from the Quirinal, the King had lunched at the Quirinal and then driven to the British Embassy, and after a few moments' stay had driven to the Vatican in a carriage that did not belong to the King of Italy. But instead of returning to the British Embassy Edward drove directly to the Quirinal.

In the morning he had driven to the parade ground with Queen Helena and seen 25,000 Italian troops engage in mimic war under command of King Victor.

One of the Pope's chaplains called at the British Embassy later with a portrait of the Pontiff for King Edward, upon which was a dedication in the Pope's hand and his autograph.

Speaking to his familiars after King Edward left the Pope said:

"He is a very nice man."

At the Embassy reception King Edward remarked:

"It is wonderful; he looks more to be seventy-three than ninety-three years old."

HANGED NEGRO COMES TO LIFE.

Question Now as to Whether He Can Be Executed Again.

Mobile, Ala.—Two weeks ago a negro named Tom Barth was hanged at Wodowee, Ala., and was pronounced dead by a physician when he had been suspended in the air for some time. The body was cut down and turned over to relatives. Soon afterward it was noticed that the body seemed to have life in it, and a physician was called and administered restoratives. A few days ago the news came to Anniston that the negro is so far recovered as to be able to sit up.

This is the first legal execution to take place in Randolph County. The negro's neck was not broken. The question now is: Has he paid the penelty exacted by the law, and can he go a free man, since he has been declared legally dead. The negro is still in the hands of his people, and there has been no move to rearrest him.

The crime for which he was sentenced to death was murder.

WYOMING'S GOVERNOR DEAD.

Colonel De Forest Richards Succumbs to Acute Kidney Disease.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Governor De Forest Richards died at his home in this city of acute kidney disease.

Colonel De Forest Richards had been a resident of Wyoming for fifteen years. He was born in Charleston, N. H., in 1847, and was educated in the New England States. He went to Alabama as a young man, and remained there eighteen years, engaged in mercantile business. During his residence in Wyoming he was identified actively with the business interests of the State. He was president of several concerns. For several years he was at the head of the State militia.

938 KILLED ON RAILROADS.

11,873 Others Injured in the United States in Three Months.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a bulletin on railroad accidents for the three months ended December 31, 1902. It shows that during that period in train accidents 266 persons were killed and 2788 injured. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employes while at work, and by passengers in getting on and off cars, etc., bring the total number of casualties up to 938 killed and 11,873 injured. The damage to cars and engines and roadbed by these accidents amounted to $2,462,056.

Confession Implicates High Officials.

John A. Lee, former Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, has furnished Circuit Attorney Folk, at St. Louis, Mo., with a long typewritten statement of his connection with boodling in the Legislature, giving the names of Senators and Representatives whom he knows to have accepted boodle for the suppression of the enactment of legislation. Mr. Folk is satisfied that the expose is complete, names and dates being carefully recorded.

Turkey Admits American Pork.

Minister Leishman cables the State Department, in Washington, that the prohibition of American pork in Turkey, which has been in effect for five years, has been removed, and orders have been issued permitting entry after the customary inspection.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Former Burgess Noble Sentenced.

In the presence of an audience that filled the Franklin County Court House at Chambersburg to the doors Howard F. Noble, former Burgess of Chambersburg, pleaded guilty to nine of the ten indictments charging him with forgery and uttering forged papers and swindling people out of $40,000. He was sentenced to pay $100 fine on each indictment and the costs of the prosecution, ordered to make restitution in each case and given eight years in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia. Judge Biddle, of Carlisle, was on the bench during the illness of Judge Stewart. In passing sentence Judge Biddle issued a rule on him to show cause why he should not be disbarred.

Powder Explosion—Eight Dead.

Eight lives were lost and six men were injured in a series of explosions at the Cresson Powder Company plant, along Piney Creek, one mile back of Franklin Forge, two miles directly west of Williamsburg. Of the eleven buildings which composed the plant only five are standing, the others having been blown up. Only one body has been found. It is the remains of Charles Ross, a young Williamsburger, who was identified by his shoes. He was employed in the finishing house. His remains were found in Piney Creek, 300 yards away.

Slain by Playmate, Father Says.

Michael Capone, of Rosetto, Northampton County, whose eight-year-old daughter died several days ago from the effects of a wound in her breast, said to have resulted from falling on a knife while she and three or four other little girls were gathering dandelion, now charges that his daughter was murdered by one of her companions. County Detective Johnson, by direction of District Attorney Davis, is making an investigation of the matter.

Crop Report.

The latest report of the crop conditions in the State says: Dry and unseasonably cool; growth of crops materially retarded; frosts frequent and sufficiently heavy in some sections to damage fruit; grains and grasses continue in good condition; potato planting, oat seeding and gardening progressing slowly; other farm work well under way.

Baby Slain as Mother Dreamed.

Not knowing his father's gun was loaded, an eight-year-old son of Farmer T. J. Russell, near Connellsville, pointed the weapon at his baby brother's head and pulled the trigger. The baby's head was blown to bits. Mrs. Russell had dreamed of seeing a baby's crushed head three nights previously.

Roasted Herself Alive.

Going into the cellar of her house near Virginsville in a fit of mental derangement Mrs. Henry Heffner set fire to her clothing. When she was found all her clothing had been burned from her body excepting her shoes. She died after lingering a day, aged forty-five.

Golfers Save Park From Fire.

Prominent golfers and members of the Highland Country Club, Monroe County's swell social organization, for more than half an hour fought a forest fire near their links. The heroic work of the men golfers saved pretty Robeson Park from destruction.

Calf Ran and Nearly Hanged Him.

Because seven-year-old Mahlon Jenkins, of Calvert, chose a calf as a playfellow he was nearly strangled to death. The calf's rope caught about the lad's neck, and he was already choked into unconsciousness when an older brother found him.

Drowned Going to Find Grandpa.

The two-year-old child of Ephraim Fronheiser, of New Berlinville, was found drowned by the mother in a small stream running through the field, where the child was "going to find grandpa."

Boys Fire a Barn and Perish.

Boys playing with matches in Amos Gardner's stable at Tyrone set fire to the hay. Carl, the seven-year-old son of Mr. Gardner, was burned to death, and six-year-old Fred Haag was fatally burned.

Baseball Left His Mind a Blank.

Struck by a baseball Raymond Drofet, at Stroudsburg, was so badly hurt that for thirty-six hours he lost his memory.

All Through the State.

A movement is on for a borough charter for Sanatoga.

Bridgeport streets are being improved by a wholesale laying of sidewalks.

A remonstrance has been filed against incorporating West Reading into a borough.

Andrew Carnegie has just contributed toward the fourth pipe organ for Tamaqua churches.

Thieves broke into the postoffice at Mines, Blair County, and secured about $50 in stamps and money.

Bellefonte's retail growers have organized a union in opposition to one recently organized by their clerks.

Richard Sampson, a well-known Coatesville colored man, met death in West Chester from asphyxiation.

Over 25,000 apple trees have been planted in Berks County this spring and an equal number of peach trees.

Work will soon begin on the new $50,000 toll-bridge across the Delaware at Martin's Creek, Northampton County.

Twenty-five leading taxpayers of Clearfield County have appealed from the annual settlement of the County Commissioners.

A larger acreage of potatoes will be cultivated this spring in Berks County than during any former year—probably nearly 10,000 acres.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN UPLIFTING AND ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "FAITH."

The Rev. Roderick Terry Shows the Necessity of Establishing a True Spiritual Life on a Proper Foundation—Why We Have Hope Unto an Eternal Life.

NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. Roderick Terry, pastor of the South Reformed Church, Madison avenue, preached Sunday morning on "Faith." His text was chosen from Jude 20 and 21: "But ye, beloved, building up yourselves on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost, keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life." Dr. Terry said:

We have no information concerning this short Epistle of Jude beyond that which is contained in the verses themselves. We know not who he was, nor where he lived, nor to whom he wrote, nor the circumstances calling for the writing of the Epistle further than the information we gain regarding some of these facts from its contents. And inasmuch as this, as well as the whole of the revelation, though written originally for certain people at a certain time, was intended to be universal in its scope, and was applicable to people of all times, it is not of so much importance to us to know precisely for whom the words were first intended, as to ascertain their applicability to the different periods of the church's history, and especially to the time in which we live. It is written, as Jude says, as a warning to Christians; that they should "earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the Saints." These words imply first, the importance of guarding this faith once delivered to the Saints, and in the second place, that there were dangers lest this faith might be lost. In regard to the first of these, however needful at that time, or at any succeeding time in the church's history such a warning may have been, it can never have come with greater force than it should come to Christ's people to-day. The necessity of contending for the faith, "delivered once for all to the Saints," is, in the present state of religious opinion, something which needs to be repeatedly insisted upon. By faith is meant here, not that quality or grace which the Christian possesses which typifies his feeling toward God; it has reference rather to that which is believed in; which St. Paul calls "The Faith of the Gospel." "The faith which is in Christ Jesus," and which is used universally by the sacred writers as synonymous with the teaching which God gives concerning Himself. "This faith," says Jude, "was once for all delivered unto the Saints," and he exhorts Christians that they should earnestly contend for it. When this faith was delivered unto the saints, and under what circumstances, we are well aware; it included the revelation which God made of Himself through all history, and His relation with His chosen people; it included the life and the work of the Master, and the influence which He shed upon His disciples; it included the work and the teachings of His followers; it was, in fact, the revelation of God recorded through all the Scriptures. Jude insists upon the necessity that every one who is a child of God should contend for this faith as thus by revelation and miracle once for all delivered unto the Saints.

The writer of the epistle makes no secret of the reason why he found it necessary to insist upon the importance of thus guarding the faith as given to us by God, for the dangers which menaced it were two fold; in the first place they sprang from the natural tendency of men to seek to reason out for themselves all matters of faith or belief, as they would reason out questions of history or of science. These men, puffed up with their own supposed knowledge, were unwilling to abide by the clear and simple words of Scripture which came from God, and not only interpreted them according to their own judgment, but even replaced them with ideas of their own. The writer has little to say to these men, whom he describes as those whose "mouths speak swelling words," as though the words came not from any deep thought, but he shows conclusively that they were as conspicuous in the church then as they are to-day. There is nothing harder for the natural man than to acknowledge and live up to the acknowledgment of his ignorance; there is no subject of thought or discussion—whether connected with the life in this world or in the world to come—which men will not seek to handle with the tools of their own mental equipment, and therefore men are always jealous when the Bible declares that there are some things which they cannot understand, but that in regard to those very things they must have faith; so that the first class of dangers to the maintenance of its true position on the part of faith in human intellectual life, springs from mental conceit, from the unwillingness of men to believe that which seems inconsistent with, or above their own reasoning.

When this epistle was written this class of enemies to the faith, in that contention against it which is always being waged, were not very conspicuous nor influential in the church, but to-day there is more danger to the purity and the simplicity of the Christian faith from them than from any other of its enemies, and it becomes the adherents of the cause of Christ to be strong and unyielding in their opposition to the modern tendency; to elevate human individual opinion as over against the revealed will of God. When God says: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die," and some man rises in opposition and declares that "all good and bad shall finally inherit everlasting life," it is time for the servant of God to take a firm position in support of the revealed will of the Lord and to contend for the "faith once delivered to the Saints." When men declare that this very Bible, which contains God's revelation to men, is a somewhat uncertain guide to belief, an unreliable anchor to hope, and proceed to tear it to pieces and to rob it of its supreme strength in its hold upon the consciences and minds of men, it is time for the servant of Christ to announce with emphasis his belief that it is the revealed will of God, and that of all His revelation there shall fail not one jot or tittle, and that a curse shall come upon him who taketh away from or addeth unto the words which God hath given for our comfort and our guidance. Surely there is need to-day, more than ever in the past, that in regard to all of God's teachings, in regard to the word of God's revelation, in regard to the plan of salvation, in regard to our hope of heaven, even to our belief upon God Himself, the Christian should stand firm, and should contend, with courage and with zeal, in his own heart and in the world for the faith as it is in Jesus.

In very striking terms Jude calls attention to instances in history where God showed His abhorrence of unfaithfulness in mind, heart or action upon the part of those who were His professed followers. He refers to the large number of the children of Israel, who, having been delivered from Egypt, for their lack of faith were destroyed in the wilderness. He reminds them of Sodom and Gomorrha; of Cain, of Balaam and of Core, in order that they may be persuaded of the high value which God sets upon adherence and obedience to the faith which He has given to men; for the point of the whole epistle lies in the contrast between those who thus neglected their privilege and duties as children of God—who, knowing the right, yet pursued evil—who professing love to God practically ignored Him in their lives, and those who not only in outward profession, but in inward service, sought to live as became the children of faith: "Building up themselves on their most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost, and thus keeping themselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life." Of the number of these he prays, "may be those to whom he writes," hoping that they will see the present misery and the sure future punishment associated with the course of wickedness and neglect of faith, and on the other hand, blessedness now and hereafter of those who are not only in name, but in deed and in truth, the children of God, and in order that those who read, and that all of every time who hear this epistle may know how to avoid the dangers against which he warns them, and to persevere in their service for God and for the right: he gives them these two verses explaining the principles and the method of progress of the servant of God; giving to them what has been called "The Law of Christian Safety," that they should keep themselves in the love of God, and explaining how that may be done.

To this end he insists, first, upon the necessity of establishing a true spiritual life on a proper foundation: "Building up yourself on your most holy faith." As in the beginning of the epistle, so here, the faith, the teaching, the revelation of God is given as the foundation upon which alone true religious life is to be built. There is no establishing of spiritual growth upon a merely ethical foundation; there is no erecting a fabric of true religious character upon the teachings of men, and as for the church itself Jesus Christ must needs be the true corner stone, so of all religious ideas, the revelation of God must furnish the base. As the foundation of a building is essential not only to the solidity of that which is erected upon it, but also furnishes the lines and dimensions according to which it is to be built, so unless there is at the basis or foundation of all religious life some revelation or some truth broad enough for an ideal and strong enough to sustain the whole building, there can be no security and no assurance that the character will stand. He who seeks to direct his course in life according to the teachings of men's wisdom, or the dictates of human conscience uninstructed by God, is sure to find his character like unto a ship; tossed about by the waves and driven by contrary gales, for human judgment and human ideas of right and wrong are as valuable as are the winds of heaven. There must be an ultimate and universal standard of right according to which we may direct our moral lives, or we can never be sure that we are not going wrong. Such an ultimate and satisfactory standard must be given by one whose knowledge is infinite as compared with that of man, and such a standard has been given in the revelation of God. It is therefore not unreasonable nor unnecessary that the Bible should insist upon this revelation as being the foundation upon which we are to build our characters. Nor can we fail to notice the use of the word "building" here, as applying to our relation to the revelation of God. Day by day and year by year the Christian is erecting a structure either of righteousness or of unrighteousness. According to the general desire and tenor of the life is the general character of the building. On the whole, every man is moving onward either toward holiness or toward wickedness, either advancing or retrograding in his moral nature. As long as we live in this world we shall continue in a state of change. We never shall lay down our armor nor have our work finished until we cease to draw the breath of life. It is natural to believe that some, after many years of careful labor in the erection of true Christian characters, have suddenly turned and in a short time destroyed the result of years of effort; there is danger to every one lest by failing to continually build up his character in righteousness, in the true faith, he should be taking away from that which he has already builded. There is no period of rest, there is no goal attained, there is no definite eternal reward until we reach that other world. "Building" is the word used, of our daily Christian lives. Let us see to it that every stone placed in the building of our characters is one formed upon the model of the life and deeds of Jesus Christ, and is a strength to the whole edifice.

The second duty insisted upon by Jude, if the Christian would keep himself guarded from the dangers which beset him, is expressed by the words "praying in the Holy Ghost." Now we are well aware that there is no prayer except in the Holy Spirit; that is to say, no prayer except such as is in harmony with the Spirit of God, and so sincere that that Spirit will join to it his utterance and intercessions, with groanings which can not be uttered, and he must needs be persuaded that the Holy Spirit which descended at Pentecost is still active in the church. It needs no enormous faith, no long experience to pray in the Holy Ghost, but it requires sincerity, a meaning and a feeling in the prayer, and a determination that the expression of the desire made in the prayer shall be followed by fitting action.

The third and fourth conditions requisite to growth in spiritual life referred to in the text, while not less important than those already discussed, need only to be mentioned, for their necessity is clearly apparent: "Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life," living in such a way that God's love to us shall both grow and be continually more apparent, and a stronger factor in our spiritual life is something eminently necessary, if we would live as His children. Were it not for the supreme and infinite love of God we should have no hope either for this world or for the world to come, and the more deeply we appreciate that love, and the more strongly we cling to it, the more confident may we be of our own future, and the more will we be led to give unto Him in return that love which He seeks from us. And not less certain is it that only through the expectation of the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ can we have hope unto eternal life, as it is the only hope which can sustain us in the time of our weakness, of our sin, of our despair. According as our confidence in the truth of the Gospel grows, and our assurance of the love which Christ has for each of us, shall be our ability to stand in the evil days of this life and to persevere in our pursuit after holiness. This is the divine word of God; it is His message to us, and may He grant us grace so to "build up ourselves in our most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost, keeping ourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life" that we may be guarded from the evils into which so many are falling about us in the world, the evils of doubt, of carelessness, of immorality, so that we shall be saved, as it were, brands from the burning and kept by Him that is able to keep us from falling, and "presented by Him faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy."

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 10.

Subject: The Plot Against Paul, Acts xxiii., 12-22—Golden Text, Acts, xxiii., 11—Memory Verses, 20-22—Study Verses, 10-35—Commentary on the Lesson.

I. The conspiracy against Paul (vs. 12-15). 12. "Was day." Thursday, May 25. "Banded together." Made an agreement. "Under a curse." Literally, placed themselves under an anathema. It was an invocation of God's vengeance upon themselves if they failed to do the work which they undertook. But they could be absolved from this vow by the rabbins if they were unable to execute it. Such oaths appear to have been common among the Jews. Josephus tells of a similar conspiracy against the life of Herod into which a party of ten Jews entered with a like failure.

13. "More than forty." This large number of desperate men, backed up by the Sanhedrin, the highest counsel among the Jews, would be likely to succeed in their murderous design, and Paul's life was in great danger. "They may have been prompted to this method of getting rid of the apostle, because they did not have the power of life and death any longer, and were not likely to procure Paul's death at the hands of the Roman authorities, on any accusation connected with a religious question."

14. "To the chief priests." The plotters no doubt went to the chief priests and elders who were Sadducees, as they were strongly opposed to Paul (vs. 6-10) and would be glad to see him put to death. "We have bound," etc. Literally, "with a curse have we cursed ourselves." A Hebrew mode of expressing the intensity and earnestness of any action. How firm they made it, imprecating the heaviest curses upon themselves, their souls, bodies and families, if they did not kill Paul! These men must have believed that Paul was the worst of men, an enemy to God and religion, and the curse and plague of his generation, when really his character was the reverse of all this. There are no laws of truth and justice so sacred or strong that malice and bigotry will not break through.

15. "The Council." The Sanhedrin, the greatest Jewish Council. "It was composed of seventy-one members, chief priests, elders of the people and scribes. Its meeting place adjoined the temple on the east side. It met daily except on the Sabbath and festival days. It had authority to interpret the divine law, to decide on the qualification of priests, and to try those accused of idolatry and false prophets and heretics." The authority to pronounce the death sentence was taken from it by the Romans about three years before the crucifixion of Christ. "Bring," etc. Lysias was to be asked to bring Paul down from the tower of Antonia to the place where the Sanhedrin held its meetings. "Ready to kill him." They intended to kill him while on the way to the Council. And to this plot the highest dignitaries of the church gave assent. Such a course, however, seems to be in perfect accord with the Jewish opinions and practices of those times. Philo, a great Jewish writer, in speaking of the course to be taken towards a Jew who has forsaken the worship of the true God says that it is "highly proper" to inflict "immediate punishment on such impious apostates," not taking time to carry them before any court or magistrate, and this should be done because of an abhorrence of evil and a love for God.

II. The plot disclosed (vs. 16-22). 16. "Paul's sister's son." This is all that we know of the family of Paul. Nor do we know for what purpose he was at Jerusalem. It is possible that Paul might have a sister residing there; though, as Paul himself had been sent there formerly for his education it seems more probable that this young man was sent there for the same purpose. "Heard." The secret of the plot had too many keepers to be well kept. "Into the castle." Thus it appears that Paul's friends had free access to him.

17, 18. "Paul called." He had received Christ's own promise of protection (v. 11), but he did not on that account neglect to avail himself of the ordinary means of protecting himself. God's promise encouraged him to put forth his own exertions for his security. "Young man." We do not know whether this youth was a Christian or a Jew, nor do we know the means by which he discovered the plot; it is enough for us that God was pleased, on this occasion, to employ a lad as the guardian angel of the apostle. "The prisoner." A name which St. Paul was often afterward to employ to himself.

19-22. "By the hand." To encourage the young man and to allay any fear he might have, and as an expression of kindness and civility. The plot was disclosed to Lysias with clearness and conciseness, and he appeared to know what to do immediately.

III. The journey to Caesarea (vs. 23-35). As soon as the chief captain learned of the plot he ordered 400 infantry and seventy cavalry to be ready to leave Jerusalem at 9 o'clock that same night. This was probably the largest bodyguard Paul ever had. Beasts were also to be provided for Paul, and they were to go with the greatest despatch to Caesarea to Felix, the Governor. The letter Lysias sent shows us that he was favorably impressed with his prisoner. Paul probably reached Caesarea by the next evening. He had left Jerusalem never to return. That infamous city was still rejecting those that were sent unto them and fast rushing on to its own destruction—the most terrible destruction the world has ever seen. It was wise for Lysias to send Paul to Caesarea, for there he would be safer than at Jerusalem and it would be easier to give him a fair trial. Paul was not confined in an ordinary prison, but resided in the palace of Felix; thus the apostle remained for two years.

Thoughts.—God's saints are under His especial care. The Lord is able to overthrow the plans of wicked men. We should always be ready to assist those in trouble. Even children can sometimes do very important work for God's people. Wicked men sometimes resort to the most diabolical methods in order to destroy the influence of God's saints. Those who trust and obey need have no fear of evil workers.

New Treatment Cures Consumption.

What is declared by its inventor to be an entirely new remedial treatment for consumption is attracting the attention of lung specialists and the medical profession generally in Germany. It consists of the inhalation of a vapor produced by heating a mixture of eucalyptus oil, sulphur and charcoal. Robert Schneider, a druggist, of Berlin, conceived the idea while traveling in Australia. Sixty of 100 patients treated were completely cured. The new curative agent is called sanosin.

Dissolved Corporations.

The 927 New Jersey corporations, having $238,000,000 capital, recently dissolved for non-payment of taxes represent but one in twenty-four of the companies incorporated in that State.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Alabama case, refusing the petition of negro voters for relief from disfranchisement, was made public.

Attorney-General Knox appointed J. C. McReynolds, of Tennessee, Assistant Attorney-General, to succeed James M. Beck, resigned.

Secretary Hay expressed regret to the Russian Government that he misunderstood its purpose as to Manchuria.

The case of the United States on the Alaskan boundary question was delivered to the British Ambassador in Washington.

The United States Supreme Court will adjourn for the term on June 1.

Agricultural Department officials declared there was on excuse for the advance in prices of dressed beef, there being no scarcity of cattle.

Postmaster-General Payne will prosecute General Tyner, his wife and all connected with the recent safe opening in General Tyner's office.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

It is expected that the Pacific cable will be completed to Manila by July 4, and that President Roosevelt and Governor Taft will exchange messages on that day.

O. G. Milne, postmaster of Tacloban, Island of Leyte, P. I., was convicted of misappropriating funds.

Governor Cailles, of Laguna Province, and a party of volunteers captured Rios, the fanatical Filipino leader in that part of the Island of Luzon, P. I.

Mayor Fajardo, of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, resigned, in accordance with the request of Governor Hunt.

Soldiers in the Philippines are not being re-enlisted because of the present excess in regimental strength.

The conditions at Albay, P. I., are unsatisfactory, and the Government is organizing another campaign.

Several provinces of Luzon, P. I., have been pacified by scouts and constabulary, and severe loss has been inflicted on the bandits.

DOMESTIC.

Hallman Sims pleaded guilty to embezzling $94,000 from Capital City National Bank, at Atlanta, Ga., and was sentenced to six years in prison. Sims was once prominent in social circles there.

A. P. Russell, postoffice clerk at Knoxville, Tenn., was arrested for abstracting a sack of registered mail.

Admiral Dewey, in the Mayflower, joined the North Atlantic squadron off the Virginia capes.

Matt Hunter who, a year ago, at Mt. Ayre, Iowa, shot and killed Homer Holland, a college athlete, was sentenced to twenty-five years in the Iowa penitentiary.

Thomas Moffatt, a wealthy farmer, of Clifton Park, Saratoga County, N. Y., died from burns received when attempting to extinguish a brush fire.

At the second days' proceedings of the St. Louis Fair dedication the French Ambassador and the Spanish Minister were the principal speakers.

William Williams, the oldest man in Buffalo, N. Y., is dead. He was 102 years old, having been born in Portsmouth, England, in 1801. Williams never had been ill a day in his life.

Fire destroyed the stable of Anson Phelps Stokes, at Lenox, Mass., causing a loss of $100,000.

A large meteor was seen north of Portland, Ore., being like a huge mass of red-hot iron in appearance.

Dynamite placed in a chimney by a supposed enemy, caused fatal injuries to W. H. Foster, at Coleman, Mich., when he built a fire.

Stockholders of the defunct American National Bank, at Omaha, Neb., were held liable for $200,000 of the indebtedness.

For the murder of an unknown white man in a colored woman's house, Sam Waters, colored, was hanged at Norfolk, Va.

An explosion of giant powder at the Choloide-Bailey mine, near Dedrick, Cal., killed four men.

After a sleep of fifty-seven days, during which she has spoken but once, Bessie Knecht awoke at Salt Lake City, Utah, and will probably recover.

President Roosevelt traveled through Nebraska, speaking at Lincoln and Omaha.

FOREIGN.

General James F. Bell, interviewed in London on General Miles' report on the Philippines, declared all the alleged cases had been investigated.

An appeal was issued by the United Irish League asking Irishmen throughout the world to start immediate subscriptions to the Parliamentary fund of 1903.

Late reports from Frank, N. W. T., are that fifty-six persons lost their lives in the landslide.

Emperor William and Queen Wilhelmina were among those present at the wedding of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and Princess Caroline of Reuss, at Buckeberg Castle.

Turkey declared Salonica in state of siege.

United States Consul Langer at Solingen, Prussia, was fined and sentenced to one day in jail for impertinence to a local justice.

The British case in the Alaskan boundary dispute was submitted to the American Ambassador in London.

Luigi Arditi, the conductor and composer, died in England.

A GERM OF SMALLPOX

Scientists Amazed at the Discovery of a Harvard Man.

The Belief Now is That a Cure For the Dread Disease Soon Will Be Found—Experiments in Boston.

Boston, Mass. — Scientists were amazed when Dr. William T. Councilman, professor of pathology in the Harvard Medical School, told of his discovery of the germ of smallpox.

Though some news of the great medical discovery had crept out, it remained for Dr. Councilman to give to the world the details of it and suggest some remedy for a disease that has afflicted mankind for many centuries.

Most of the prominent members of the medical profession and many scientists of the East were in attendance at the meeting of the Boston Medical Society when Dr. Councilman read his paper, and after the reading it was freely commented on. The opinion was the cure for the disease now would be found.

The announcement of the discovery of the germ of smallpox is the outcome of the investigations conducted by Dr. Councilman, Dr. George Burgess McGrath and Dr. Walter Remsen Brinckerhoff, with the co-operation of the Boston Board of Health, during the recent epidemic of the disease in this city.

It has been determined that smallpox is caused by a micro-organism representative of the lowest form of animal life. This fact serves to relate the disease with malaria and to distinguish it from many other infectious diseases caused by minute forms of vegetable life known as bacteria.

Dr. Councilman's efforts resulted in finding that smallpox is caused from protozoa, distinguished from bacillus, as the latter germ is a vegetable organism, while the former one is the lowest form of animal life. Thus it is not strange that such a discovery of world-wide importance should have been made by a pathologist instead of a bacteriologist.

The recent outbreak of smallpox in this city gave the greatest opportunity for Dr. Councilman and his assistants to investigate its causes. The disease was studied in every form and the greatest attention paid to the most minute development in each case. New theories were put into practice and experiments made on subjects which were already known to be most susceptible, with the amazing discovery being accomplished as a result.

It is thought still greater truths will be learned in this manner in regard to other diseases of an infectious character, the chief symptom of which is shown on the skin.

EARL WEDS AN HEIRESS.

Relatives of Miss Thaw Absent From Her Marriage to British Nobleman.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Amid scenes as impressive as a lavish display of wealth, the dignity of society, and the solemnity of the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church could provide, the marriage of George Francis Alexander Seymour, of England, the Earl of Yarmouth, and Alice Cornelia Thaw, of Pittsburg, daughter of the late William Thaw, was solemnized in Calvary Church. The Rev. Dr. W. L. McEwan, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of which Miss Thaw is a member, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John H. McIlvaine, pastor of Calvary Church, officiated.

A circumstance which caused much comment was the absence of a number of members of the bride's family, who were opposed to the marriage. Josiah Copley Thaw, a younger brother, gave his sister away.

The bride wore a magnificent gown of ivory satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, made high-necked and with a court train. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, and wore a fine string of pearls that was her brother's wedding gift.

After the church ceremony there was a reception at Lyndhurst, the Thaw residence, for 150 people. The house was splendidly decorated, and the collection of gifts was most magnificent.

The bride gave to her attendants diamond and amethyst bracelets. The newly wedded couple left for a brief honeymoon trip before sailing for England. The Earl of Yarmouth's father, the Marquis of Hertford, and his family, who came from England for the wedding, are to return to London at once.

THE PRESIDENT IN IOWA.

He is Greeted by Many Children and Kisses Some Babies.

Ottumwa, Iowa. — President Roosevelt's itinerary led him eastward through Iowa. Brief stops, punctuated with speeches, were the order of the day. Everywhere the President was greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds. With him as guests were Governor Cummins and Secretary Shaw. Congressmen Hull and Hepburn also were with the party part of the day.

One of the features of the day was the large number of school children that greeted the President. At every place he stopped and at many places where the train did not stop the little people were congregated, waving small American flags. This feature pleased the President very much, and he referred to the children several times. At Des Moines the President kissed a number of babies. During the drive four mothers, each with a baby in her arms, approached his carriage and handed him bouquets of flowers. They then held the babies up to be kissed, and the President did not disappoint them.

The President is bearing the strain of the trip splendidly, and his face has not yet lost the tan it acquired during his two weeks in Yellowstone Park.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning May 10—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—What does the story of Zaccheus teach us?—Luke xix, 1-10.

When Louis Kossuth visited the United States, so great was the enthusiasm for Hungary that the trees around the New York Battery were crowded with people who had climbed there to see the distinguished stranger as he passed. That Zaccheus could not get to Christ for the crowd, but had to walk out the avenue ahead of the procession and climb a tree to see him, argues greatly for the popularity of our Saviour.

This story is one of the most interesting in the life of Christ and suggests many useful lessons.

1. Some occupations hinder our coming to Christ.

He was a Roman tax gatherer, and as his business represented Roman oppression it was unspeakably hateful to the Jews. His case was aggravated because he was the chief of the publicans—because he resorted to extortion and because he was a renegade Jew, who had thus become a traitor to his country.

There are businesses now which no man can follow and be on the road to heaven. There are even legitimate lines of business in which it is hard to be a Christian. We may let a good business so fill our minds and hearts that we have no time for Christ.

2. Some personal characteristics may hinder us from coming to Christ. Zaccheus was little of stature, a mere mite of a man. When he came to the crowded street, he was unable to see. Big, burly fellows would push the hated dwarf to one side. He might have rid himself of his despised business, but he could not "by taking thought add one cubit to his stature."

Some have traits of disposition, such as pride, stubbornness, love of pleasure and fashion, evil habits and inherited passions that make it harder to enter the kingdom.

3. Some broad shouldered man hides our view of Christ.

Wherever Zaccheus went he always found a broad shouldered man between him and the object he wished to see. How many little people allow some great man of their community to obstruct their view of Christ! When you try to lead them into the kingdom some broad shouldered great man looms up between them and salvation. They say to your entreaties, "There are Dr. Blank and Professor So-and-so, who are as good as any Christians, yet they are not members of the church." The big man obstructs their view of Christ.

4. An intense desire to see Jesus will be rewarded with success.

Zaccheus conquered his difficulties. It may have been curiosity, but curiosity is a good motive when it leads to Christ. If he could not get through the crowd, he could run ahead of it. If he was small, he could piece out the shortness of his stature by adding to it the height of that sycamore tree. To see Jesus we must get above the sordid earth to a higher point of view. "Where there's a will there's a way."

5. Jesus Christ is searching for us.

Christ was searching for Zaccheus first—long before Christ entered Jericho. Christ came into Zaccheus' town and down Zaccheus' street and along to the tree on which Zaccheus sat. Looking up He saw Zaccheus, and, speaking his name, said, "Come down, for today I must abide at thy house." "The Son of Man came to seek and to save that which was lost." When we are searching for Christ and Christ is searching for us, salvation will come to our house.

BIBLE READINGS.

Luke v, 29-32; iii, 13, 14; Ex. xxii, 1; I Sam. xii, 3; II Sam. xii, 6; Matt. ix, 10, 11; Gal. iii, 7; Luke xiii, 16; Matt. xviii, 11; x, 6; xv, 24.

Prominent In Endeavor Work.

The Rev. Henry T. McEwen, D. D., began his ministry in Covenant chapel, New York, in 1881, remaining there until 1887, when he accepted the call of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian church, in that city. He continued in the work there until 1898 and since then has been the pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Amsterdam, N. Y. He has been president of the state and city unions of New York Christian Endeavor and was the chairman of the 1892 committee of the international convention of Christian Endeavor held in Madison Square Garden that year. Besides his pulpit and pastoral work, he frequently addresses Sunday school and Christian Endeavor conventions and was for several years the Christian Endeavor writer of the New York Evangelist.

REV. H. T. M'EWEN, D. D.

The Eye of Faith.

Between us and His visible presence—between us and that glorified Redeemer who now sitteth at the right hand of God—that cloud still rolls. But the eye of faith can pierce it; the incense of true prayer can rise above it; through it the dews of blessing can descend.—Farrar.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning May 10, "Obedience to Our King"—Text, John xv, 10; I John iii, 22.

Abiding in love.

Jesus said, "If ye keep My commandments, ye shall abide in My love."

This must mean at the very surface of it that those who obey His commands He will continue to love. If there was no more than this, it is sufficient to prompt all really devout souls to follow His will and orders. The promise that He will love us is enough of incentive to attract to loyal obedience. How can any one expect the continued regard of the Lord, how abide in His love, if there be disregard of His will and rebellion against His orders?

Looked at from one point of view the commands of Christ are the announcement of the absolutely unalterable laws of all spiritual life. They are no mere demands of an arbitrary and irrational will. They are based in the very nature of spiritual existence. They are the essential truth, and Jesus tells us of them because He loves us and would lead us into all the fullness of blessed life. The only possible path is through keeping the laws of spirit. He not only tells us what the rules are, but He keeps them Himself and so opens the way for us to fellowship forever with Himself and the Father.

But we may go a step beyond this and discover that the cables of love are as firmly knotted around our natures by this obedience as they are bound in His nature. Whoever receives an order and obeys it, by that very act fastens in his own nature a new regard for the one obeyed. He gives love as well as receives it. Obedience confirms and establishes our love to Christ. The more we know of His will and the more fully we keep it the deeper becomes our attachment to Him and His purposes. We identify ourselves with all His mind and work. We love Him as really as He loves us.

Obtaining requests. "And whatsoever we ask we receive of Him." This is a direct consequence. It is not a species of favoritism. It is not in the ordinary sense of reward. Identical interests, appreciative knowledge of His purpose, active participation in His work, leads to asking such things as shall make us more completely helpful in His blessed work and closer to His loving regard. Before the request is offered by us it was prompted in us by His own gracious spirit.

Obedience is not a straitjacket, but is the joyous upleaping of a soul to express itself. It is loving response to a loving call. Obedience is not a chain to fetter us outwardly; it is a spirit within responding to a call to companionship and coworking.

In the Shadow.

We must all go there sometimes. The glare of the daylight is too brilliant. Our eyes become injured and unable to discern the delicate shades of color or appreciate neutral tints—the shadowed chamber of sickness, the shadowed house of mourning, the shadowed life from which the sunlight has gone. But fear not; it is the shadow of God's hand. He is leading thee. There are lessons which can be learned only there. The photograph of His face can be only fixed in the dark chamber. But do not suppose that He has cast thee aside. Thou art still in His quiver; He has not flung thee away as a worthless thing. He is only keeping thee close till the moment comes when He can send thee most swiftly and surely on some errand in which He will be glorified. O shadowed, solitary one, remember how closely the quiver is bound to the warrior, within easy reach of the hand and guarded jealously!—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

Only One Way.

There is really only one way to live a genuine, healthy, useful, Christian life, and that is never to draw any promissory notes for our blessed Lord and Saviour, but to perform the duty of the hour in the hour and to take the next step that is right before us. The eccentric John Randolph once cried out in his shrill tones: "Mr. Speaker, I have discovered the philosopher's stone. It is, 'Pay as you go!'" This is as sound a maxim in religion as in finance. A vow of consecration is a rightful, solemn, legitimate act, but, like the vow of wedlock, is to be of perpetual obligation. To perform a vow means to do at once our dear Master's bidding. The secret of faithful keeping of our vows to Him is to keep our hearts in the love of Jesus.—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.

An Endeavor Acrostic.

A Christian Endeavorer must be

Active,	Erudite,
Consecrated,	Neat,
Hale,	Dauntless,
Resolute,	Edifying,
Infusive,	Agreeable,
Sociable,	Versatile,
True blue,	Orthodox,
Impartial,	Ready,
Animated,	Equable,
Natural,	Recommendable.

Endeavor.

Though the difficulties throng,
And the struggle may be long,
And the power of evil strong,
Hope on.
For to patient, brave endeavor
Cometh utter failure never,
And the crown at last forever
Shall be won.

—Anon.

GREAT ANNIVERSARY SALE
AT HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall
Beginning May 1st, 1903.

Good News for the Clothes Buying Public.
Prices will be Made to Move Goods.

A HEAVY BRAIN.

It's all right in its way, but it don't weigh much if it don't tell you to buy clothing when you can buy to so good advantage as you can now.

Wise men will find great opportunities for clothes buying during our great anniversary sale.

Wise mothers will be able to clothe their little boys in good goods at prices never before heard of. Don't let the chance pass unheeded.

WHY

We have been in Huntingdon just eight years and never have had a good anniversary sale.

We want to have a real good cleaning out now, so we can start over new again.

A good many odds and ends have gathered—we want to get rid of these and we want our friends to help us do it.

Everything Cash.

The sale days will be busy days and we won't have time to keep books.

So bring your money with you and take your bargains away.

We have given credit in some cases, but during this sale everything must be positively cash sales.

WHAT YOU FIND.

This sale will bring before the public some startling values.

In every department there will be great reductions. We want to sell goods, and think we can do it by slashing prices right and left.

Below you can get enough of an idea to make you want to come and see.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

33 1-3 Per Cent. off.

A tremendous stock of Knee Pants Suits and Knee Pants for small boys. We must sell them now, and to do it cut off 33 1-3 per cent.

A glorious chance for the mothers of boys.

Last Season's Children's Suits, 1-2 Off.

Perfect every one of them, only left over from last season—just think of it! All one-half off without one exception.

A HOST OF FURNISHINGS.

In furnishings we have a lot of things worth while because they are strictly good and because they are cheap.

A lot of regular $1.00 Negligee Shirts at 59c.

Odds and ends in 50c Summer Underwear at 25 cents.

25 dozen Men's Soft and Stiff Hats, regular $1.50 to $3.00 at $1.00 to $2.00.

Odds and ends in Summer Underwear at half price.

Stiff Bosom Shirts, $1.00 to $1.50 kind, at 50c

25c quality Men's Hose, at 15c.

15c quality Hose, at 9c.

MEN'S SUITS,

25 PER CENT OFF

Ever see anything like it?

That's the way it will be with all the suits in the house, except the black suits and the Stein-Bloch.

Once in eight years is often enough to sell suits this way.

This includes suits and trousers for men, in fact everything in the way of clothing for men.

All marked in plain figures.

Several hundred suits, some a trifle heavy in weight. Lots of choicest spring goods in late styles.

Have a look early while choice is best.

HUGO MAYER,
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th & Penn Sts., - - Huntingdon, Penna.